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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Gardening
the
Year Round
by
Magnolia

1949

Magnolia Seed,
Hardware & Implement Co.

P. O. Box 748

2407 K Street

Dallas 1, Texas

"Magnolia Seeds Are Good Seeds"

To YOU—Our Friend and Customer:

You have planted more and more Magnolia Seeds each year for the past twenty-six years. We are profoundly grateful for your business. It keeps us enthusiastic and eager to serve your gardening and farming needs.

GOOD seeds are vital to your success—so you'll like to know how **MAGNOLIA SEEDS** are produced, and why they are **GOOD**.

Grown by Specialists

We contract for the growing of Magnolia Seeds with men who study, with us, your climatic and soil conditions. Seeds produced for other conditions could not be expected to yield marketable crops here. New Varieties, therefore, must be tested and proved adapted to your conditions **before** they are offered as **MAGNOLIA SEEDS**.

Why Magnolia Seeds are Pure

As in livestock top grade animals are not produced from scrubs, so in seeds it takes carefully bred parent stock to produce quality vegetables, feeds and flowers.

Our grower specialists have produced pure-bred stock seeds, adapted to your conditions. They now plant these pure seeds in fields sufficiently far from any similar kind of plant that cross pollination with other strains cannot occur. Before pollination time comes, they remove any off-type plant from their own field. They cultivate and protect their plants and when seeds have matured, carefully harvest and cure them, giving them an identification tag, which remains with them until they reach your seedsman. The seeds are guarded against any possible mixture in cleaning machinery, warehousing and storage. Before being shipped to our central warehouse, they are tested for purity and germination and must meet and better, standards established by the United States, as well as Texas. Upon arriving at the central warehouse, they are again tested for both purity and germination. In the central warehouse, they are handled carefully and shipped to your local seedsman, properly tagged and identified.

That's why **MAGNOLIA SEEDS** are **PURE** seeds.

Distribution

Magnolia Seeds come to you through your local seedsman. He **knows** their quality and is grateful for your business.

Your Seedsman

"Gardening the Year Round by Magnolia" has been compiled with your year round needs in mind. What are your year round experiences? If you'll tell them to us, we'll pass the helpful ones on to others next year.

"Magnolia Seeds Are Good Seeds" - Pure - Vital - Fresh

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ENJOY
FRESH
VEGETABLES



KEEP
PLANTING
ALL YEAR
ROUND

"Magnolia Seeds Are Good Seeds"

Let's start with a permanent ASPARAGUS Bed!

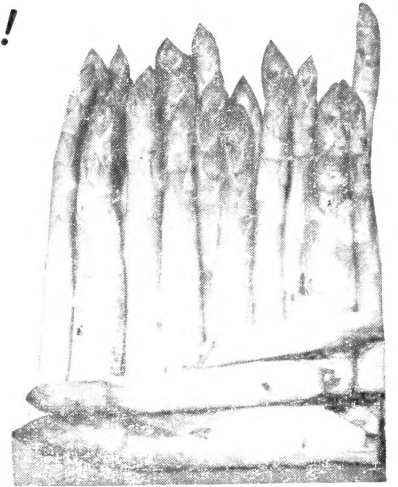
Seed Culture—Soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring or fall in rows 3 feet apart. Cover seed about 1 inch. When plants are well established thin to about one inch apart. By the following spring, roots will be ready for setting in the permanent bed. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill. 1 pound will plant an acre. One ounce will produce 300 plants. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Washington Asparagus Seed (2 Years)—Improved strain of rust-resistant quality. Giant size, high yield, straight stalks of fine flavor and rich green color running darker at tip. Very popular with market gardeners.

Root Culture—The soil for asparagus must be well drained, and should be worked to a depth of 16 to 18 inches. After first year, use a liberal dressing of peat moss and Vigoro. Dig trenches about 6 inches deep and place roots about 18 inches apart. Rows should be at least 4 feet apart. Early in the spring spade a liberal dressing of manure between the rows and apply a little nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate. It requires 65 roots to 100 ft. of row, 9,750 to acre. To produce heaviest possible root system in the shortest possible time, dust roots before planting with Rootone.

Pest Control—Against **Asparagus Beetles** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Asparagus Roots (1 Year)—Large, healthy planting size.



Asparagus

BEANS—An easy crop and good eating!

none Garden Guard, or NNOR Garden Spray.

Landreth Stringless (Improved Burpee)—54 days. 6 to 7 inches. Slightly curved pods, round, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Canning variety.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 days. 6 inches. Pods long, round, fairly straight, meaty and crisp. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking.

Tendergreen (New Stringless)—56 days. 6 inches. Enormously prolific, flavorful and tender, dark, round, stringless podded bean, bred for canning purposes.

Tennessee Green Pod—52 days. 7 inches, flat, dark green, meaty, brittle, fine flavor. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted early. Withstands cold and inclement weather, yields heavily.

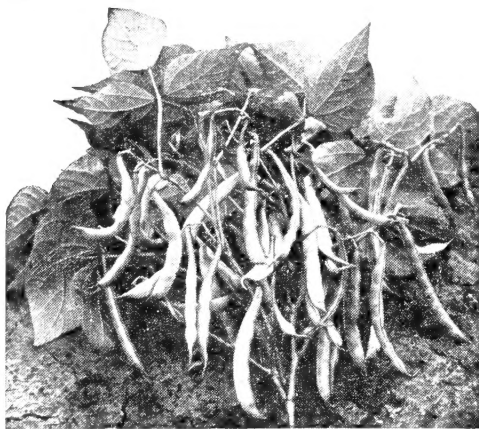
Bountiful—51 days. Strictly stringless. 7-inch, straight, broad, flat, light green tender pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Good market variety.

Idaho Early Stringless Refugee—66 days. Pods 5½ inches long, round, slightly curved. Medium green. Stringless and mosaic resistant.

Improved Stringless Red Valentine—54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, old reliable bush bean, hardy, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Stands adverse weather conditions. Good shipper and prolific.

Logan Bean—51 days. 6 to 7 inches long, smooth, round, straight stringless and fibreless. Medium dark green, fine textured flesh. Yields well under adverse conditions and is resistant to common bean mosaic.

Mexican Pinto Beans—52 days. A very hardy green pod bush bean—splendid for canning. Heavy producer of broad, light green beans. May be planted early or late.



Landreth Stringless

Green Pod Bush Beans

Culture—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet and should be planted when the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in drills two to three feet apart for best results.

Cover seed 1 inch deep and thin plants three to six inches apart in row. Up to time of blossoming, cultivate shallow. Mutilation of roots by cultivation after plants have come into bloom causes blossoms to blast, and reduces crop. One pound plants 100 ft., 30 to 50 pounds to an acre. For succession plant every two weeks until mid-summer. Frequent picking results in long bearing. Increase yield up to 50% by inoculating seed before planting with Nitragin "D" or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids** and **Mexican Bean Beetles**, use Acme Rote-

BEAN FACTS

Quality in Beans is measured by stringlessness, by tenderness, or the absence of fibre in the pod; by the ability to produce well under favorable or adverse conditions also by the shape and length of the pod. Flat pod varieties excel in yield while round-pod beans are considered of best quality.

Beans and other large seeds should be covered with about 1 to 1½ inches of soil. The soil is then pressed down over the seeds.

A succession of plantings of bush beans at three week intervals can be made to keep a fresh supply coming on until frost.

January Planting

VEGETABLE

Asparagus,
Beans,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Egg Plant,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi
Lettuce,
Onions,
Peas,
Pepper,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Tomato.

FIELD

Barley,
Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Wheat.

GREEN and WAX POLE BEANS

Culture—Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than the bush variety, but are superior in quality and productiveness. When ground is warm set poles 4 to 8 feet long, slanting slightly to the north in rows 4 feet apart, extending north and south, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row, so vines can climb readily and pods can grow straighter and be more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 poles; 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating with Nitragin "D" or Garden Nitragin.

Kentucky Wonder—65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and unusually heavy producer. Vines are very vigorous, bearing $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, rather flat, meaty and tender. Seed buff brown.

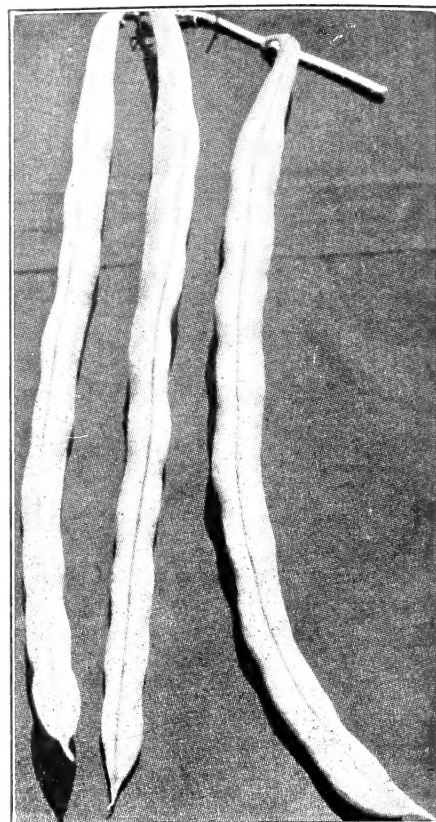
Kentucky Wonder Wax—65 days. Unsurpassed within the wax podded pole variety field. A very heavy producer of 8-inch long, oval, meaty, creaseback pods. Also good for shell beans.

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded, hardy vine bean. Extremely popular with market gardeners, account heavy yields and good shipping qualities. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender.

McCaslan Pole—65 days. Pods 8 inches long, medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. White seeds. Fine for snaps and dry shell use.

White Creaseback (Blue Lake)—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn. Pods 7 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with brown stripes. Satisfactory for table use.



Kentucky Wonder

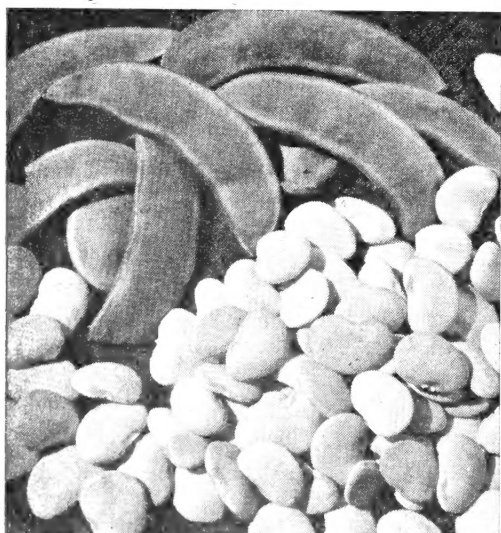
Wax or Yellow Pod Bush Beans—For Creamy Goodness

Culture—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Early producing, golden yellow, fleshy and stringless. Round, slightly curved, pod $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, black seed. Excellent quality.

Top Notch Golden Wax—50 days. Most popular of wax varieties. Pods about 5 inches, flat, straight, and golden yellow. Compact, vigorous plants, exceptionally prolific. Desirable for home and market.

Enjoy Fresh "BUTTER" or LIMA BEANS



Lima Beans

Bush Lima Beans

Culture—Plant when ground is dry and weather warm in rows 2 feet apart, dropping beans 6 inches apart in row, covering with 1 inch of soil. May also be planted in hills, 3 feet apart one way, 2 feet apart the other way using 4 to 6 beans to the hill. One pound will plant 100 hills, or 100 feet of row; 30 to 50 pounds will plant an acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating

seed before planting with Nitragin "E" or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids** and **Mexican Bean Beetles**, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. True bush type and continues to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., curved, dark green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat. Used extensively for home canning, market and dried.

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 2 to 4 medium size, delicious, quick-cooking beans, cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. Good fresh or for a winter shell bean.

Fordhook Bush—75 days. Plant is large, erect and heavily productive. The seeds are large, white very thick and plump. Highly adapted to freezing.

Baby Fordhook—72 days. Small plant with vigorous branch and leaf growth. Foliage darker than Fordhook and more productive. Excellent small thick beans for canning and freezing. Cross of Fordhook and Henderson.

MORE BEAN FACTS

Limas or "Butter" Beans should be planted with the eye down. It is easier to grow Bush Limas than Pole Limas. They are more economical of space and yield earlier, but the yield from the Pole varieties is better.

Limas are a very good garden crop as few foods surpass their excellence of nutrition. When we combine the fact they are easy to grow, the long season of production; their delicious flavor and their food value, we consider them a must in your garden.

Pole Lima Beans

Culture—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later.

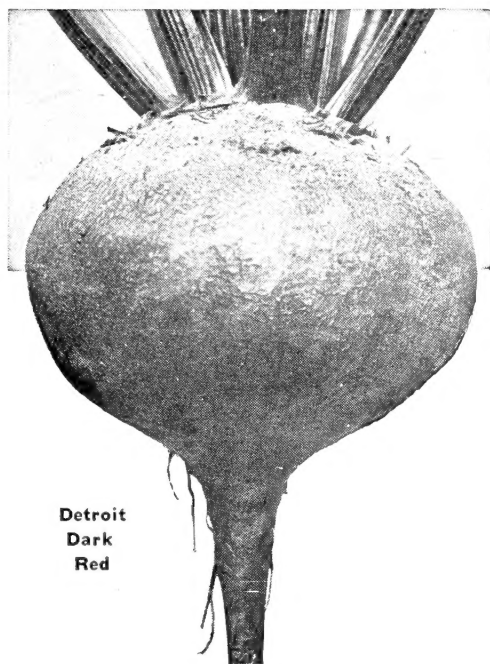
Speckled Pole Lima—90 days—Broad flat 4 inch pods contain large fat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings. Needs long growing season.

Large Speckled Lima Bean—75 days. Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish brown.

Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—77 days. Very early, heavy yielding, small-seeded, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green, 3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans.

King of the Garden—88 days. Pods from 5 to 7 inches long containing 5 and often 6 large flat beans which are easily shelled. They are borne profusely until frost kills the vines. Plants tall, good climbers.

BEETS—For Pickling, Salads, Canning and Market



Detroit
Dark
Red

Culture—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. Sow as early as the ground can be prepared in drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 3 to 4 inches in rows. Planting in a succession, you can still be having tender greens when the roots are pulled for canning. Beets are easily stored for use during the winter. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet, 6 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Detroit Dark Red—52 to 55 days. One of America's best beets for market and home garden, on account of its uniformly rich blood-red meat, most desirable for canning. Medium size, globular or nearly round, very smooth.

Early Blood Turnip—60 days. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, and bright red with zonings of lighter shade. A good variety for home garden.

Crosby's Egyptian—50 to 55 days. One of the earliest of all beets. Especially desirable for bunching because of its small top. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Very sweet and tender.

Special Crosby—50 to 55 days. A beet bred especially for Dallas market which uses a light colored beet. Similar in every respect to the Crosby Egyptian, but light red.

Early Wonder—58 days. Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home gardening beet.

Spinach Beet or Swiss Chard

Culture — Like beet except should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Lucculus—An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. Leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Produces greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. May be cooked and served as "boiled greens." Raised extensively by poultry growers for green feed. Should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner leaves will continue to grow.



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beet

Culture—Plow your land deep and prepare thoroughly. Plant early in the spring in rows 1½ to 3 feet apart and cover the seed about 1 inch. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use an ounce to 100 feet or from 3 to 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Long Red — Roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety is preferred by hog raisers, because of its enormous tonnage. Keeps well and is nutritious.

Giant Half Sugar—Another very good variety. It yields a large crop of roots high in sugar yield. The roots are light bronze above the ground and grayish white below with white flesh. This beet, growing largely out of the ground, can be harvested earlier than any other Mangel crop. Good either for the dairyman or the hog raiser.

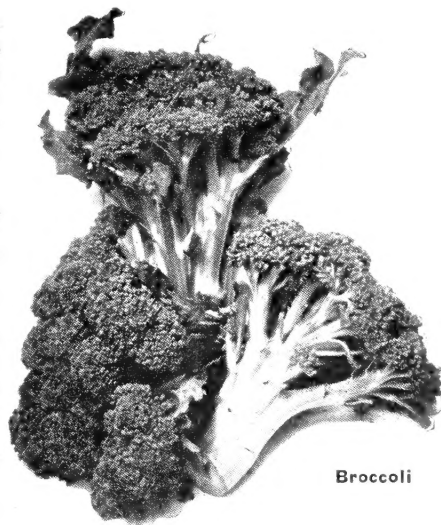
Sludstrup—Highest in sugar content and the best variety for the dairy farmer. Creamy white. Enormous yield. Under drouth conditions manages to survive and make yields when rains come.

BROCCOLI

Culture—Plant and cultivate broccoli like cabbage. One ounce will produce 5,000 plants. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms** and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Dura-Dust, or Acme Rotonone Garden Guard.

Calabrese Green Sprouting — Broccoli bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut continue to form for six to eight weeks. Each sprout produces a small cauliflower-type head, deep green buds. Can be prepared many ways. Especially delicious when buttered or in cream sauce.



Broccoli

February Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Corn,
Egg Plant,
Horseradish,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Broom Corn,
Sweet Clover,
Grass,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

Vegetables Recommended for Freezing

Asparagus, Mary Washington.
Beans (lima), Baby Fordhook, Fordhook, Henderson's.
Beans, (snap) Bountiful, Giant Stringless, Kentucky Wonder, Tendergreen.
Beans, (wax) Pencil Pod Black Wax.
Beets, Crosby, Detroit Dark Red.
Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved.
Carrots, Chantenay Red Cored, Danvers Half Long, Imperator.
Cauliflower, Early Snowball.
Corn, (sweet) Golden Bantam, Golden Cross Bantam, Evergreen, Ioana Hybrid.
Egg Plant, Black Beauty.
Peas, Imp. Tall Telephone, Dwarf Telephone, Thomas Laxton, Laxton's Progress, Little Marvel.
Spinach, Bloomsdale, Nobel Giant.
Turnips, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaf.

March Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage Plants
Carrots,
Cantaloupe,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Horseradish,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas, English,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Spinach,
Tomato,
Turnips,
Watermelons.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Sweet Clover,
Field Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Peas,
Peanuts,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sudan Grass,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture—Like cabbage. When sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to force all nourishment sent to lower stem into the sprouts. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms** and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme DuraDusT, or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Very hardy and will live through the winter in most sections of the South. Serve boiled or in cream sauce.



Brussels Sprouts

MAGNOLIA CABBAGE—*Plant Early and Late Varieties*

Culture—Prepare soil thoroughly, if you want hardy plants. Sow seed about 45 days in advance of time wanted to transplant in open. Early varieties may be sown outside in March and April. For Winter Cabbage, sow seed in June, July or August. Keep crop well watered and cultivated, for when growth is checked, seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. Cabbage requires heavy soil with good drainage and frequent but shallow cultivation. However, good crops can be obtained on lighter soil if well fertilized. Root plants deeply when setting them, to resist drouth. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. seed will produce approximately 20,000 plants, enough to plant an acre. The days shown indicate average number to produce heads for market from time plants are set in field. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms**, and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Garden DuraDusT or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Early Varieties

Early Jersey Wakefield—62 days. Extra early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 25 inches. Head small, usually about 8 inches long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Long, heart shaped, firm, closely clasped; creamy white, crisp, tender and of good rich flavor; core relatively small and slender. Wt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. Fine for home garden and good shipper.

Copenhagen Market—65 days. Superb strain, plant spread 20 to 24 inches. Head round, 6 to 7 inches in diameter weighing 3 to 4 pounds when grown closely, or 5 to 6 pounds when given plenty of space. Especially good for shipping on account of uniformity. Interior white with tinge of green.

Charleston Wakefield—70 days. Larger, somewhat coarser than Early Jersey, but popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart shaped, average weight five pounds.

Golden Acre—60 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable to the market gardener for early shipping. The plants are small and compact allowing close setting. The stem short and heads uniformly round and firm. Interior clear white and of excellent quality.

All Head Early—63 days. Very hardy. Plant spread 30 inches. Large heads for an extra variety, commonly about 9 inches across top. Weight approximately 6 pounds. Round heads, firm, with small heart, white and of good texture. Good for kraut making, winter culture and shipping.

Second Early and Late Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—90 days. Thrifty plant with spread of 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, flat but deep, about 9 inches across and 6 to 7 inches deep, weighing about 6 lbs. Very firm and tender; white with faint tinge of yellowish green.

All Season (Kraut Cabbage)—90 days. Very sure heading. Plant spread 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, 8 to 9 inches across and about 7 inches deep, weighing 7 to 8 lbs.; very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.

Marion Market—75 days. Yellows resistant strain out of Copenhagen Market. Larger and coarser; not so early nor so uniform as the original strain, but with round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Produces normal crop on yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail.



Chinese Chihili—75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked like any other cabbage. Sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the Texas market.



Chihili

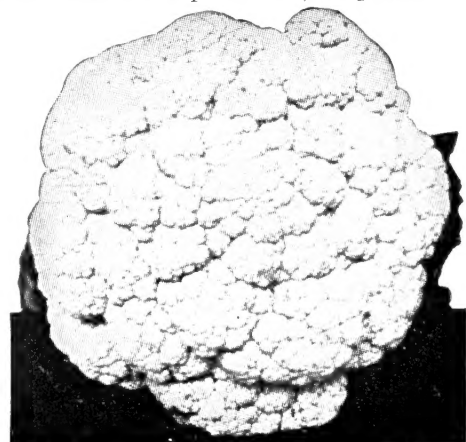
CAULIFLOWER

Grow Readily in Your Garden and are Delicious

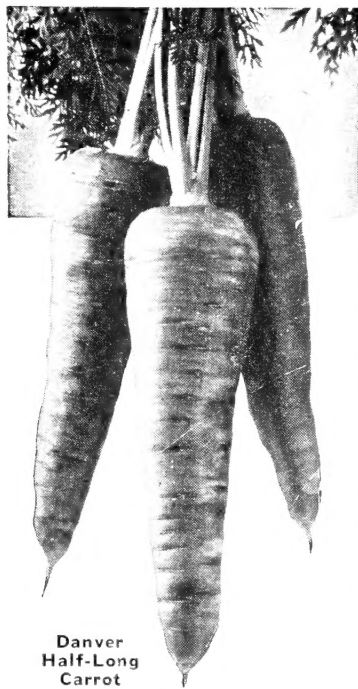
Culture—For spring and early summer crop, sow in January to March in a hotbed. Transplant to cold frame when large enough to handle. Set out after danger of hard freezing is past. Soil should be like that used for cabbage. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. For a full crop, sow August or September and treat the plants as explained above. To bleach heads, tie leaves over them. $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce sufficient to plant 100 feet; 4 ounces for an acre. 1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms** and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Garden DuraDusT or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Early Snowball—Earliest maturing variety. Adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Heads solid, round, very white, about six inches across. 52 days. Weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.



Early Snowball Cauliflower



Danver
Half-Long
Carrot

*Grow Plenty of
Carrots
Plant some every
few weeks*

CELERY

Culture—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seeds should be covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. An ounce will produce 10,000 plants. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productivity by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Blight**s, use Acme Bordeaux Mixture, or Acme Kopper King.

Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick, solid and sweet.



Golden
Self-
Blanching
Celery

MAGNOLIA CARROTS

Culture—Sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot; any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked produces satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early as the ground is fit to work. Cover seed one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as plants appear, use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productivity by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Leaf Spot** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

Danver Half-Long—75 days. Very productive and popular variety for home and market gardens because of bright, rich color. The tops are of medium size and the roots from 6 to 8 inches long, uniform to the blunt point, flesh deep orange, very crisp and tender.

Imperator—77 days. Fine texture, sweet flesh. A n increasingly popular shipping variety. Root grows from 7 to 8 inches long with a

shoulder of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Deep orange in color, and almost coreless. Smooth crown, tapering slightly from a rounded shoulder to a semi-blunt tip.

Chantenay Red Cored — 70 days. A smooth deep orange-red, tender carrot, of fine texture. Very popular with market gardeners and truckers. Tops are medium sized with small neck. Mature roots are thick, 5 to 6 inches in length, uniformly half long, stump-rooted but taper slightly.

Improved Long Orange—Roots are long and comparatively thick, often 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. Late maturing, suitable for table as well as stock food.

Oxheart Carrot—75 days. A very good variety, especially for home gardens. Has a delightful flavor and grows shallowly in the ground, which makes harvesting easier, especially in tight soils. Roots "stumpy" and compact, about 4 inches long, and in mature form are used for stock feeding.

White Belgian — The finest carrot for stock feeding, roots averaging fourteen inches in diameter at the crown, tapering very slightly downward. Flesh and skin are white, tinged with green on the upper portion. Provide abundant feed for your stock—and especially desirable for dairy cattle.

MAGNOLIA COLLARDS

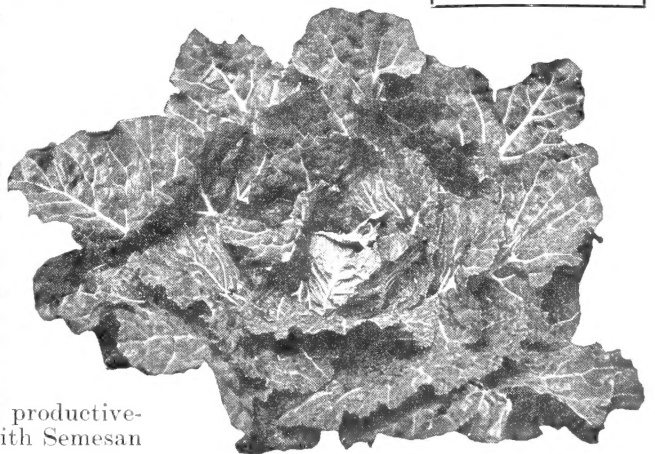
Culture — Especially good for winter greens. Grown in home gardens for table use; also by truckers for market. Seed should be sown thickly, transplanting when 4 inches high, or sow in rows where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 16 to 18 inches apart in rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet, 5 ounces to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productivity by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms**, and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or Acme Garden DuraDust.

Georgia or Southern—Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of succulent tender leaves at top of rather long stem; are used as vitamin-rich greens.

Cabbage or White—A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard but with better flavor and more tender. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Louisiana Sweet—A uniform plant with compact center. Leaves have short stems and are free of purple or red color. Recommended for Market Gardeners and shippers.



Georgia Collards

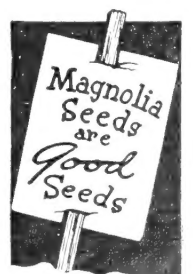
April Planting VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupes,
Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Horseradish Roots,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard
Tomato Plants,
Turnips,
Watermelons.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buck Wheat,
Cane,
Clover,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darto,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grasses,
Hegari, Kafir,
Mangels,
Millet,
Milo Maize,
Peanuts,
Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

*Keep "GREENS" In Your
Year-Round Garden*



May Planting

VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupe,
Carrots,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Pumpkin,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips,
Watermelon.

FIELD

Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darrow,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Millet,
Peanuts,
Cow Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sorghum,
Sudan Grass,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

SWEET GARDEN CORN

Culture—When planted in rows the rows should be 3 to 4 ft. apart; plant the seed 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering 1 to 2 inches deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, plant 4 to 6 grains to the hill; later thin so as to leave 2 to 3 stalks to the hill. One pound will plant about 100 hills; 10 pounds to the acre. Be sure ground is warm before planting. Days indicate roasting ear stage. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent.

Pest Control—Against **Cut Worm** and **Army Worm** use Snarol; against **Corn Ear Worm** use Acme Garden DuraDust.

Sugar Varieties (Hybrid)

Golden Cross Bantam—79 days. Bred for high yields and fine quality. A fine hybrid for the South, it has rapidly become a favorite among home gardeners. Ears 7½ to 8½ inches and have 12 to 14 rows. The golden grains are sweet, tender and delicious.

Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—80 days. Hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn adapted to Texas. Ioana Hybrid has all excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but much more resistant to ear worm damage. Plants short, about 4-5 feet, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks two ears. Because of their small stalks, plant more thickly, 18 to 24 inches between stalks.

Open Pollinated

Golden Bantam — 78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 8 inches long, broad meaty kernels. Improved 12 row strain.

Jender "Roasting Ears"

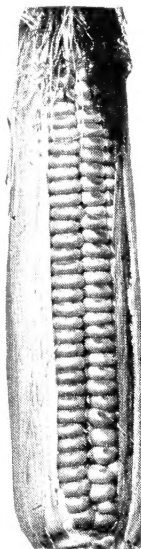
Honey June—87 days. Drouth resistant and very resistant to ear worm damage, developing heavy shuck protection. Tall vigorous stalks. Ears 8 to 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows of long, slender, white grains. Average about 1.4 ears per stalk.

Country Gentleman—75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long, delicious, sweet white kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Grows 6 to 7 feet high and often produces 3 ears.

Evergreen—95 days—Ears 7½ to 8½ inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of white, sweet, tender kernels of exceptional quality. Holds its sweetness for quite a long time. Used extensively for canning. A reliable standby. 7 to 8 ft. tall.

Early Adams—60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.

Truckers Favorite—67 days. A wonderful early table corn. Ears average 12 to 14 inches. Slightly sweet.



POPCORN

A very profitable crop. Yields well even in unfavorable weather. Cultivate the same as field corn. May be planted from March to May. One pound will plant 200 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

South American—100 days. Very popular variety on account of its rich yellow color. It is the standard yellow pop corn for the South. Pops into a very large white fluffy piece. Ears 5 to 6 inches long.

White Hulless or Little Buster—80 to 85 days. A very prolific white variety. Ears 4 to 5 inches.

MAGNOLIA CUCUMBERS—For Pickling and Salad

Culture—For largest yield of cucumbers, soil should be well enriched with Vigoro and location should be fully exposed to the sun. Plant seed not over one inch deep, in hills from 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After plants begin to crowd, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until plants make runners. Pick fruit as soon as large enough before it begins to ripen, as vines will cease setting fruit when seeds begin to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way; if the skin is broken, pickles will not keep so well. Use ½ ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

A and C—60 days—The white spined fruits grow 10 inches in length 2¼ inches thick, well rounded at the ends with rich dark green skin that retains its color long after being pickled. This characteristic along with its ideal shape, size and quality makes it excellent for Market Gardeners as well as home. White crisp flesh, firm and tasty.

Straight Eight—58 days. 9½ x 2¾ inches, 2 pounds. Long, slender fruit, smooth, with a slight taper at each end. Very dark green. (1935 All-American Gold Medal Award). A good shipper.

Improved Long Green—62 days. 13x3¾ inches. 3¾ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit dark green, slightly warted, flesh crisp and white.

Chicago Pickling—58 days. 7¾x3 in. 1½ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.

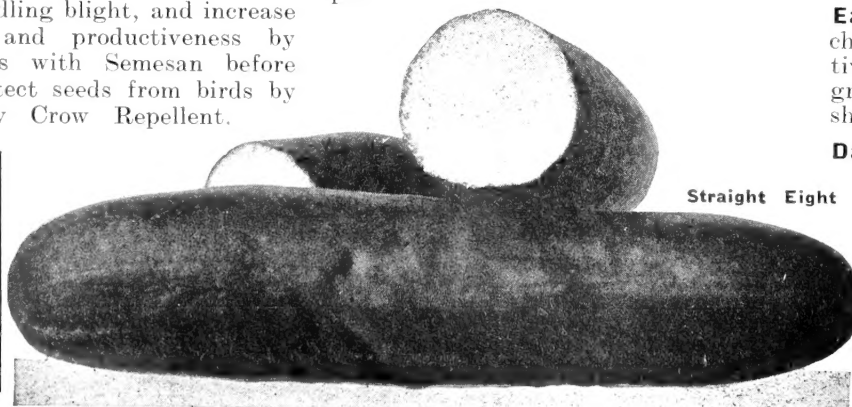
Early Cluster—52 days. 6¾x27½ inches. 1¼ lbs. Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.

Small Gherkin—50 days. 2x1 inches. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.

Early Fortune—58 days. 9¾x27½ inches. 27½ pounds. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety.

Davis Perfect—58 days. 12x3 inches. 2½ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, fresh and crisp, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.

Improved White Spine—60 days. 9¾x3¼ inches. 2¾ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.



Straight Eight



MAGNOLIA DILL

Used for Pickling and Seasoning

Culture—Thrives best in sandy soil and better flavored when grown on poor soil. Soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated as young plants are easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, lightly pressing the soil over the seed. Cut when in bloom, wilt in sun and thoroughly dry in shade. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

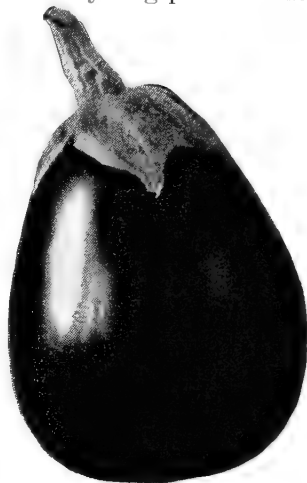
Dill—An annual of aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and pickling. 3 months from seed time to harvest.

EGGPLANT

Culture—Sow in hotbed in early spring and transplant to cold-frame when plants have two rough leaves. Set in open when all danger of frost or cold nights is past. It is best to shade young plants from the hot sun. Hoe frequently keeping the soil loose and fine. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 5 to 6 oz. for an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan.

Pest Control — Against **Flea Beetles** use Acme Arsenate of Lead or Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Lace Bugs** use NNOR Garden Spray.

Black Beauty—80 days. The earliest large Eggplant. Fruits are a rich dark purple. Disease-resistant and very desirable for market growers. Very popular with truckers in south and southwest Texas.



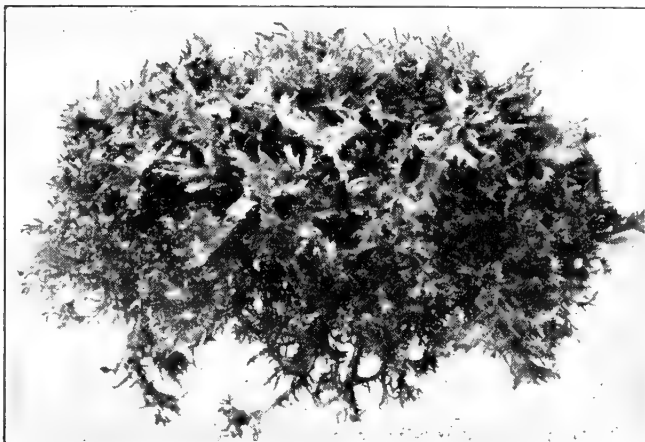
Black Beauty Eggplant

ENDIVE

Vitamin-Full for Garnishes and Salads

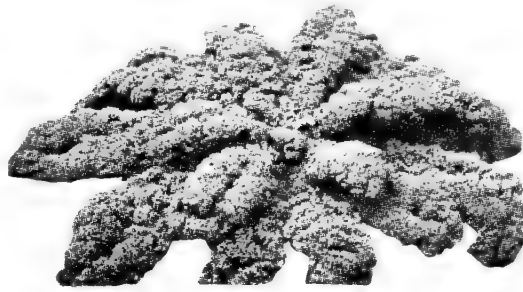
Culture—For late spring and summer use, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For fall use, sow September to November. Requires about 100 days to mature a crop. Plant an ounce to 100 feet; 2 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Large Green Curled—Very hardy, vigorous-growing variety, with bright deep green leaves; highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and much used for salads. Very good winter crop. 60 days.



Endive

Vitamin-Rich **KALE** *Tasty for Greens*
Speeds Egg Production in Hens



Kale or Borecole

Culture—Plant during fall, winter or spring in rows 2 to 5 feet apart. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart in the row. 1 ounce will plant 100 feet; 3 to 4 pounds will sow an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Caterpillars** and **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Dwarf Curled Scotch—Finely curled, spreading, tasty green. Very hardy. Grows to 3 feet high, making it very useful for home gardens. Leaves are long, deep green. Heavy yielder.

KOHL RABI

Tasty Blend of Cabbage and Turnip

Culture—Sow Kohl Rabi seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. ½ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.



EARLY VIENNA

Pest Control — Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms**, and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Garden Guard or Acme Garden DuraDust.

Earliest White Vienna—60 days. Small tops. Bulbs medium size, lightgreen on outside, flesh white, mild, delicious flavor, a combination of cabbage and turnip.

| Cold-hardy plants for early spring planting. | | Cold-tender or heat-hardy plants for late spring or early-summer planting. | | | Hardy Plants for late summer or fall planting except in the North Plant 6 to 8 weeks before first fall freeze |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Very hardy Plant 4 to 6 weeks before frost-free date | Hardy Plant 2 to 4 weeks before frost-free date | Not cold-hardy Plant on frost-free date | Requiring hot weather Plant 1 week or more after frost-free date | Medium heat tolerant Good for summer planting | |
| Broccoli Cabbage Lettuce Onions Peas Potatoes Spinach Turnips | Beets Carrots Chard Mustard Parsnips Radishes | Beans, snap Cucumbers Okra New Zealand Spinach Soybeans Squash Sweet Corn Tomatoes | Beans, lima Egg Plant Peppers Sweet Potatoes | Beans, all Chard Soybeans New Zealand Spinach Squash Sweet Corn | Beets Collards Kale Lettuce Mustard Spinach Turnips |

Vegetable crops may be roughly grouped and sown according to their hardiness and their temperature requirements. A rough timetable of planting some of the commoner crops is shown based on frost-free dates in spring and fall. The frost-free date in spring is approximately the date that oak trees leaf out.

Make your plans early—Buy seeds and supplies of good quality—and plant carefully. Good crops will reward your efforts.

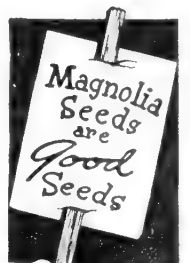
June Plantings

VEGETABLES

Cabbage,
Cantaloupe,
Endive,
Okra,
Parsnips,
Sweet Potatoes,
Pumpkin,
Squash.

FIELD

Beans,
Broom Corn,
Corn,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Millet,
Milo,
Peanuts,
Peas,
Sorghum,
Sunflower.



Plant in July

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cantaloupe,
Corn,
Mustard,
Potatoes,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Turnips.

FIELD

Soy Beans,
Clover,
Corn,
Darso,
Grass,
Hegari,
Millet,
Stock Peas,
Rye,
Sorghum,
Sunflower.

MAGNOLIA LETTUCE

Crisp Salad Favorite

Culture—For best results with lettuce, keep growing rapidly. A light, rich soil will do this. For earliest varieties start seed in cold-frame in fall and protect through the winter. Transplant to open ground as soon as the ground can be worked. For later use, sow seed in the open ground when the season will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin the plants in the rows to 4 to 8 inches depending on the variety. 1 oz. will sow 100 ft. 2 lbs. to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against Downy Mildew use Acme Bordeaux Mixture.

Heading Varieties

Wonderful or New York—78 days. Much used as a fall and winter market variety. Plants are very large, strong and robust, withstanding both hot and dry weather and are slow to run to seed. The inner leaves form a large head and are a beautiful yellow color. Heads frequently weigh 3 to 4 lbs.

Great Lakes—75 days. Won Bronze Medal in 1944 All America Selection. Iceberg type heat-resistant lettuce, slow to throw up seed head. Good crisp head. Try this fine variety.

Iceberg—75 days. A large crisp cabbage-heading variety with very firm and hard heads and well blanched, often sown in August for fall use. Leaves are medium green color with faint brown tracing on border.

Big Boston — 65 days. Very popular for outdoor culture and also in demand as a compact, large-heading, forcing variety for cold frame. Leaves are bright green, heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.

Improved Hanson Lettuce—75 days. A most desirable late summer variety; stands hot, dry weather better than most summer varieties. Thin leaved, curly, tight-headed. Crisp, tender and sweet.

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Simpson's Early Curled—60 days. Very extensively used for an early loose-leaved clustering variety. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. Broad frilled leaves, light green.



New York Lettuce

Simpson's Blackseed—60 days. Best loose-leaf variety for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired. This curly, bunching variety has attractive frilled, light green, thin leaves of crisp, excellent quality.

Early Prizehead—60 days. A crisp, tender, strictly loose-leaved, non-heading variety. Plant medium large, leaves broad, crumpled and frilled, outside leaves tinged red under leaves wholly green. Very popular for home garden, but will not stand shipping or handling on the market.

Chicken Lettuce—45 days. Grown extensively for poultry and rabbit feeding. Non-heading, produces abundance of leaves. After cutting, stumps make new growth, with proper moisture, enabling you to harvest leaves for a long period.

Spicy MUSKMELON – CANTALOUPE'S Sweet

Culture—After danger of frost, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam in hills, from 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover with about 1 inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Rich earth for young plants is far better, but if manure must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Vigoro has proved to be very satisfactory for fertilizing soil into which cantaloupes are to be sown. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control —
Against **A n t h r a c n o s e**, **L e a f S p o t** and **D o w n y M i l d e w** use **A c m e B o r d e a u x M i x t u r e**; against **S t r i p e d C u c u m b e r B e e t l e** use **A c m e R o t e n o n e G a r d e n G u a r d**.

Green Flesh Varieties

Gold-Lined Rocky Ford — 90 days. Splendid green-fleshed Rocky Ford, medium early, but unexcelled for a main crop variety. Delicious, almost round melon covered with lace-like netting, averages about 5 inches in length. Flesh is smooth-grained, rich green with beautiful gold tint next to the small seed-cavity. Flavor is delicious and spicy. High rust-resistance and yields heavily.

Rocky Ford Netted Rock—95 days. 5½x5 inches. 2½ lbs. Flesh green, spicy and sweet. Unexcelled flavor. Most popular of all green meated varieties. Vine is hardy and a good producer. Rind heavily netted, with ribs scarcely noticeable. Good shipper.

Honey Dew—110 days. 7½x7 inches, 6½ lbs. A great favorite. Fine shipper, adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to a light cream color. If properly stored, remains edible for months.

Honey Ball—105 days, 5x4¾ inches, 3 lbs. Sweet, spicy flavor. Flesh green, very thick and edible to the rind. Rind white with heavy netting and quite hard. Very good for shipping.

Texas Cannon Ball—90 days. Perfectly round, green fleshed melon, heavily netted. Early and its most remarkable feature is its thickness of the flesh. Melons weigh around 3¼ pounds each.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupes

Too many growers, in attempts to get larger growth and yield, delay harvest beyond the stage of best quality. No vegetable should be allowed to become tough, coarse, overgrown, and unpalatable before being harvested. Quantity is important, but so is quality. Large size in a product is of little value in itself; indeed, excessive size is generally associated with mediocre, if not low, quality. The sooner vegetables can be used after harvest the better.

CANTALOUPE (Continued) Salmon Flesh Varieties

Texas Resistant No. 1—60 days. A new cantaloupe bred to resist aphids and mildew. A cross between a West Indian mildew resistant strain and Hales Best. Vine stout and vigorous, producing dense foliage which protects fruit from sunscald. About 5x6 fruits, moderately netted. Rind firm and a good shipper when harvested in full slip state, but not fully ripe. Flesh rich salmon and firm texture. Flavor sweet and slightly musky. Seed cavity small. While not entirely immune to downy mildew, it is probably the most resistant strain available and vines remain green long after most other varieties have dried up. Continue setting fruit after first ripe fruit harvested. Almost completely aphid resistant.

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45—86 days. 6x5½ inches. 4 lbs. Practically the leader in the cantaloupe field. Flesh thick, deep salmon pink, sweet and tasty. Rind heavily netted, with a faint stripe. Seed cavity almost as small as Perfecto. The No. 45 is a true Hales Best type of outstanding merit. Resistant to powdery mildew.

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—90 days. 5½x5 inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with a slight trace of stripes. This is a favorite shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor.

Hearts of Gold—88 days. 5½x5½ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well netted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon.

Pollock 10-25—95 days. 5½x5 inches. 2½ lbs. This is a Rocky Ford Type. Flesh is salmon tinted, fruits uniform and very heavily netted with no trace of ribs. Good shipper.

Banana—94 days. 20½x4 inches. Wt. 7½ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity, a distinctly different long melon, tapering at ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home market.

August Planting
VEGETABLES
Beans,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Mustard,
Onions,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Tomatoes,
Turnips.
FIELD
Barley,
Buckwheat,
Clover,
Darso,
Hegari,
Mangels,
Millet,
Field Peas,
Rape,
Vetch.

MAGNOLIA WATERMELON SEEDS

Noted for Trueness to Type and Abundant Yields

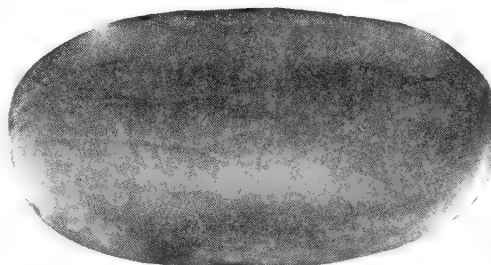
Culture—Seed should be planted in hills, about 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, 6 to 8 feet apart. Fertilize soil with Vigoro or well rotted manure and plant seeds when ground is warm and dry, young watermelon plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. After plants have formed the first rough leaves, thin to 2 or 3 of the hardiest to each hill. Water frequently with liquid manure to hasten growth and diminish danger from insect pests. Cultivate until plants cover the ground. Use 1 to 2 pounds of seed to acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Aphids** use **N N O R Garden Spray** or **Acme Rotenone Garden Guard**.

Long Varieties

Wilt Resistant Blacklee, Certified—One of the newer varieties and sure to become known as the best shipper of its kind. A dark green melon, smooth and symmetrical. Tough rind of a texture that keeps the melon in good eating condition longer than any other variety. Melon is very solid and rarely shows any cavities. Rich, red flesh of unusual sweetness almost to the outer skin, and black seed. Practically immune to Wilt. Our strain grown under certification laws of State of Florida.

Magnolia Certified Tom Watson—92 days. 50 lbs. Delightful flavor. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringless. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds



Wilt Resistant Blacklee

light brown. Very popular with market growers. Good shipper.

Blue Watson—85 days. 35 lbs. Good shipper. Vines hardy and very prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon oblong. Similar to Tom Watson. Rind, dark blue green, and very tough.

Cletex (also known as Spotted Watson)—90 days. 30 lbs. Good shipper. Vigorous vines, good producer. Flesh red and sweet. Melon similar in shape to Watsons. Rind mottled green. Very tough. Seeds brown smeared.

Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)—88 days. 40 lbs. Exceptionally sweet. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright rich red, fine flavored melon, medium to large oblong, tapering slightly toward stem end. Rind, dark bluish green. Fine for home and nearby markets but a poor shipper.

Halbert Honey—87 days. 32 lbs. Fine quality. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh crimson red, coloring close to rind, entirely free from stringiness. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind deep green and thin. For home and nearby markets. Second only to Kleckley Sweet in popularity.

Wonder Melon—85 days. 30 lbs. Vines vigorous and prolific. Flesh rich, red,

well flavored to rind. Melon large and long, resembling Tom Watson, though thicker. Rind, dark solid green. Good shipper.

Irish Grey—90 days. 35 lbs. Deliciously flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright red, sweet, and free from stringiness. Melon long and large. Rind light green color. Good shipper.

Georgia Rattlesnake—92 days. 30 lbs. Tender and sweet. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh scarlet. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind light green, with lighter mottled stripe. Very fine shipper.

Golden Honey—Yellow flesh. 90 days. 25 lbs. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh, delightful spotted golden, most delicious taste. Melon oblong in shape. Rind dark green with irregular stripes of darker green. The best of the yellow fleshed melons and grows increasingly popular with our trade.

Round Varieties

New Darlington—90 days. A wonderful melon for the home garden or home market—too tender and delicate for shipment or long hauls. Irregular dark green stripes alternating with ivory colored stripes make this melon beautiful and showy. Flesh is brilliant red, tender and melting; almost entirely devoid of fibrous matter. Enticing flavor and appetizing aroma when cut. Seeds almost white, with occasional brownish smears and very few in number. A prolific bearer and practically immune to sun burn.



**Plant in
September
VEGETABLES**

Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Cucumbers
Endive,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grasses,
Mangels,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

Watermelon Seeds

Round Varieties (Continued)

Black Diamond or Florida Giant—95 days. 40 lbs. Fine quality. Vines strong and fairly prolific. Flesh deep red, good texture and quite sweet. Melon large round. Rind rich dark green. Seed rather large and black. Good for local market and home, and ships well, a great favorite.

Stone Mountain—85 days. 40 lbs. One of the best in quality. Flesh rich red, of fine texture, tender, sweet, and luscious. Vines vigorous, fairly prolific. Melon round, slightly elongated, some melons slightly lobed. Rind, light green indistinctly veined with darker green in a fine mesh design. Stands shipping if handled with care.

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 lbs. Sweetness and flavor unsurpassed. Vines robust and prolific. Flesh, brilliant scarlet, ripening to within one-half inch of rind; fine texture free from stringiness. Melon round; rind, alternating stripes of very light, ivory green and dark green. Seeds small, white and very few to melon.

OKRA or "Gumbo"

Plant Early and Late

Culture—After danger of frost is past, sow in rows about 3 feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in the best condition for use when from 1 to 3 inches long. Use 2 ounces to 100 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Powdery Mildew** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Aphids**, N N O R Garden Spray; against **Corn Ear Worm**, Acme Arsenate of Lead 50 per cent and Dusting Sulphur 50 per cent.

Clemson Spineless—55 days. Slightly taller than Dwarf Green Long Pod, but producing very similar pods, almost entirely free from spines. Market gardeners want this variety.

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and productive. Pods long, tapering, dark green and ribbed. Very good for the home garden, and the type most used for canning.

Louisiana Green Velvet Spineless—Particularly well adapted for home gardening and canning. Holds its shape well during processing. Velvety green, easily harvested and handled.

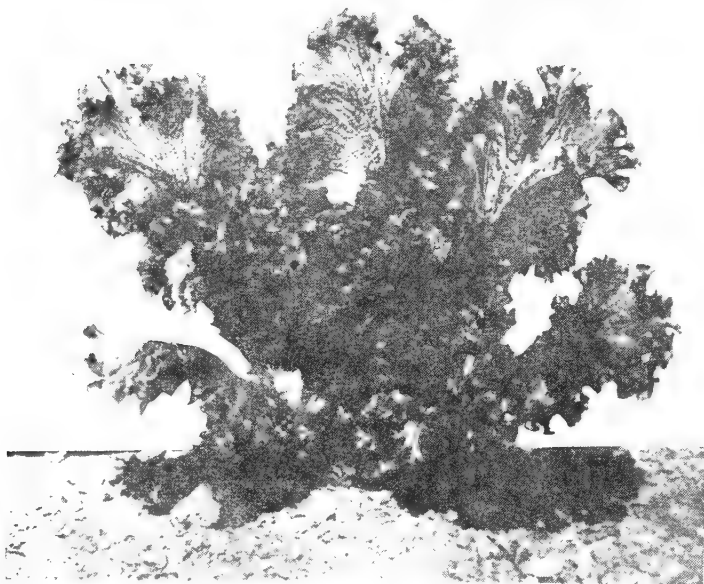
White Velvet—60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are practically smooth and slender. Plants grow about 3½ feet high and very productive.

Perkins Mammoth—60 days. Tall stalks, long green tender pods. A desirable early canning variety.



Okra

MAGNOLIA MUSTARD



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Culture—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach and turnip greens. Leaves are tenderer than turnip and stems are not so long and coarse. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit in rows about 6 to 12 inches apart, covering ½ in. deep. May also be sown in autumn for early spring use. 1 ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds to an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Fine for the fall garden, also.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids**, **Cut Worms** and **Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or Acme Garden DuraDust.

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves large, light green with tinge of yellow, crimped and frilled at edges; plant upright or slightly spreading. Highly esteemed for market and home gardens because so popular to eat like lettuce or boiled, and for its rapid growth, hardiness and quality.



HOME CANNED VEGETABLES

Taste mighty good, and certainly are handy when company drops in—after the fresh supply becomes low. Home canned vegetables are finding a ready market in many sections and you could probably develop one for yourself.

Florida Broad Leaf—Leaves round, unfrilled, rough, and medium green with broad, pale green midrib. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties but longer standing.

Large Smooth Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green, comparatively smooth leaves. Quick growing, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.

Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach—Tender, delicious, dark green, succulent, quick-growing. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market in 30 days. Stands extreme summer heat, and cold weather. Taste combination of Spinach, Turnip and Mustard Greens.

HORSERADISH

Fine Seasoning Vegetable

Culture—Set cuttings in trenches 6 to 12 inches apart, 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Cultivate until tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. To produce heaviest possible root system in the shortest possible time, dust roots before planting with Rootone.

Best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations.

Tender! – MAGNOLIA ONION SEED – Tasty!

Culture — Sow seed in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When plants are up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When 4" to 5" high, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seeds thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 lbs. of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 lbs.



Bermuda Onion Seed

Canary Island (Teneriffe) grown Bermuda Onion seeds are productive of better and hardier onions than American grown seed. We offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Islands.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—115 days. Most attractive of all onions; a clear waxy white, flesh of delightful mild flavor, somewhat flat, sometimes growing to the size of saucers. The most popular variety.

Yellow Bermuda—115 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, flesh white. Bulbs are somewhat flattened, of medium size, and very sweet. Will keep better and longer than the Crystal White Wax.

Excel Yellow Bermuda 986—90 days. Highly recommended for Texas and other southern states where Bermuda Onions are grown successfully. Slower to bolt, free of splits, doubles and pick off colored bulbs. 1949 supply limited.

White Varieties

White Sweet Spanish—135 days. We consider this the best of the round, mild, white onions. Pure white skin, uniform high yields make it a popular market variety.

Silver Skin (White Portugal) — 130 days. Medium sized onion of mild flavor, with beautiful clear white skin. Favorite when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles. Bulbs nearly round when of bunching size, and somewhat flattened when mature.

Yellow Varieties

Sweet Spanish Valencia—135 days. A globe-shaped onion of bright yellow color and mild flavor, a little larger than the Prizetaker. A good yielder and splendid keeper; a fine variety for home or market use.

Babosa Onion—Also known as Early Grano. Straw colored with white flesh, increasingly important on the Texas market. Large bulbs of excellent flavor. Recommended for early market and home use.

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—145 days. Successfully grown in all parts of Texas and the Central South. Skin a light straw color, flesh pure white, very fine grained, and mild flavor. A good keeper and shipper.

Red Varieties

Red Creole—An onion produced in the South for the South. Large, solid semi-globe onions of reddish color and fine grained flesh. Flavor is rather strong. Unexcelled for home garden. Very productive and will keep for months without showing signs of rot.

A comparatively small quantity of seeds are required for planting the average city garden, but these should be obtained in ample time and should be of the highest quality. The best are the cheapest in the long run.

when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Onion Pest Control — Against **Thrips** use Acme Aphis Spray, Garden DuraDust or NNOR Garden Spray.

SPRING ONION SETS

Red—Red Wethersfield—an old favorite, globular and sweet.

Yellow—We will furnish either Giant Prizetaker or Yellow Ebenezer. Both are globular, good color and taste, and very hardy.

White—Either Silverskin, Southport White Globe or White Pearl will be furnished. All of these varieties are very fine for young, green onions and very hardy.

FALL ONION SETS

In early September Bermuda onion sets become available and we will have Crystal White Wax, Yellow and Red Bermudas to offer in addition to White Silver Skins. When you are ready for your fall sets write for prices and tell us how many sets you want.

Spicy – PARSLEY – Decorative Vitamin "A" Rich

Culture—Parsley succeeds best on rich mellow soil. Seed is slow to germinate, and should be sown as early as possible in spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover not more than ½ inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants are well up, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Celery Worm** (a form of caterpillar) must be handpicked and killed.

Moss Curled—A vigorous compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing, salads, flavoring. A handsome decorative plant. Leaves deep green and tightly curled.

Plain—60 days. Plain dark green, deeply cut flat leaves, not curled. Very rich flavor.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Tender and delicious late in the fall after frost which adds sweetness to their flavor. Excellent for table use, prepared like turnips or carrots. A favorite way to serve is to parboil them, turn gently in brown sugar and butter to glaze them and serve with broiled ham. Surplus may be fed to stock, especially milk cows. Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed ½ inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows. ½ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Hollow Crown—Roots grow 18 to 20 inches, but first 8 inches is best flavored. Smooth white flesh, uniform in shape, very tender. Try them this year, we believe you will like them.

October Planting

VEGETABLES

Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Celery,
Collards,
Endive,
Garlic,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Peas,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Swiss Chard,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.



November Planting

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Collards,
Endive,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onion Sets,
Parsley,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Pasture Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

MAGNOLIA FRESH GREEN PEAS

Culture—For early peas soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Seed should be planted at a depth of 2 inches, in rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches for the taller sorts. Wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded but are of superior quality. Peas should be gathered as fast as fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. Two pounds seed plants 100 feet; 70 to 100 pounds per acre. Increase yields up to 50% by inoculating seed before planting with Nitragin C or Garden Nitragin.

Pest Control — Against **Aphids** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Aphid Spray.

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska — 58 days. A smooth pea of uniform vine growth, early maturing pods, filled with medium sized

bright green peas of good flavor. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Splendid variety for marketing and canning.

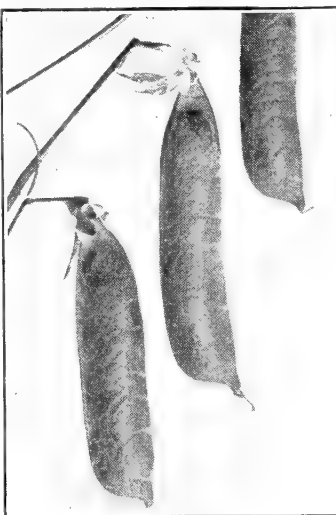
First and Best—56 days. A smooth sort, with ability to mature quickly; unsurpassed in extra early qualities, in flavor, and in size of pod. Free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off at two pickings. Grows about 2 feet high, pods, 2¼ inches long.

Early Varieties

Little Marvel—63 days. A very good pea for home gardening. Pods are three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed with large wrinkled peas. Very sweet and delightfully flavored.

Nott's Excelsior — 59 days. The very best early dwarf pea. Luxuriant and productive vines average about 14 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long. Peas are unsurpassed in sweetness and quality.

American Wonder — 60 days. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality wrinkled peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches.



Alaska

Early Varieties (Cont.)

Premium Gem—63 days. Vines very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long, with 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of fine quality.

Thomas Laxton — 62 days. A most popular variety. Large uniform 3½ inch pods, square ends, containing about 7 medium dark green peas of excellent quality. A very satisfactory fall as well as early spring crop. Because of productivity, flavor and heavy demand, a variety that appeals to market gardeners.

Laxton's Progress—64 days. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4½ inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled.

Later Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—80 days. Most desirable for your main crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches, crowded with large wrinkled peas.

Improved Tall Telephone (Alderman) — 72 days. Vines are tall and vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, and producing an abundance of large pointed pods 4 to 5 inches long. Wrinkled.

Dwarf Telephone—75 days. A healthy, very productive stocky grower; does not require staking. The green pods frequently measure 5 inches long and contain 9 to 10 very large wrinkled peas.

Creole—60 days. Withstands severe heat and extreme cold. Pods are 3 to 3½ inches long with 5 to 7 smooth green peas. Retains tenderness and sweetness after it is matured. Vines average 6 to 7 feet. Heavy producers. Immune to root rot, mildew and pests.

White Marrowfat—81 days. The tall strong vines of this variety are about 4 feet high, pods about 3 inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored and well filled. Most desirable for summer use. Smooth variety.

bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely strong and hot.

Anaheim Chili—“Hot” in appearance. “Sweet” as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter.

Small Red Chili — Late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Very prolific and “Red Hot” when ripe.

MAGNOLIA PEPPERS - Sweet or Hot

Culture—Sow seed early in hotbed, and when three inches high transplant in rows about 18 to 30 inches apart, and 15 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 to 1½ lbs. will sow an acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—**Sweet Peppers**—Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Rotenone Garden Guard. **Hot Peppers**—Against **Caterpillars** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Sweet Peppers

California Wonder — Dark Green, smooth, square in cross section and very large, usually about 3 inches across, and 3 to 4 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of any pepper. Popular for home gardens. Profitable for market growers because of heavy yield and uniform size.



Bell or Bull Nose—Not as tall-growing as the later varieties, but vigorous, sturdy, and productive. Fruits about 2 inches wide, 3 inches long, square shape. Deep green when immature; scarlet red when ripe.

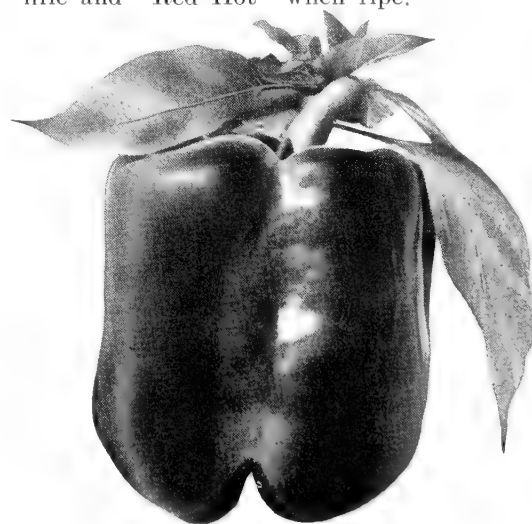
World Beater—One of the largest and best sweet peppers. When ripe it is bright scarlet, and the flesh is very thick, mild, and of a fine flavor. Fruits about 3½ inches across and 5 inches long. Popular on market and good shipper.

Chinese Giant—79 days. Good home and market gardener pepper; plant sturdy about 2 feet tall. Fruit medium thick, dark green, 4 to 5 inches broad and fully as long. Mild and sweet. Square ended and deeply crumpled at blossom end.

Pimiento—A fine sweet pepper extensively used for salads, canning, or so mild can be eaten raw. Cone-shaped about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Very thick fleshed.

Hot Peppers

Long Red Cayenne—A medium early variety, having slender twisted and pointed pod, about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, and



California Wonder Pepper

POTATOES, SEED IRISH AND SWEET

Seed Irish Potato Culture—Plant potatoes about four inches deep in rows 3 feet apart and drop 15 inches apart in the row, about ½ peck to 100 feet of drill. Soil should be well manured or well fertilized. A ridge should be thrown over the potatoes after planting and then leveled down just before they come through. Cultivate well until in bloom, then ridge up again and leave alone until harvest. To reduce seed piece decay, scab, bacterial ring rot and increase yield about 13.6%, protect seed with Semesan Bel.

Holding potato seed pieces for about ten days after they are cut before planting, thus allowing the surface to heal or "cork" over, is recommended by potato specialists in the U. S. D. of A. Treat seed potatoes with Semesan Bel before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Potato Bug, Leafhopper, Flea Beetle** and **Blight** use Acme Red River Potato Mix.

Certified Red Triumph — One of the very earliest, nearly round, and peels without waste. Fine yielder and always in good demand. Especially satisfactory in sandy soil.

Certified Irish Cobbler—A very good shipper, white and somewhat larger than the Triumph. Especially desirable for black soils.

Sweet Potato Culture—Cover about five inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat. 3 pounds or 50 slips to 100 feet. To reduce seed piece decay, scab, bacterial ring rot and increase yield about 13.6%, protect seed with Semesan Bel.

Pest Control—Against **Tortoise Beetles** use Acme Arsenate of Lead.

Porto Rican Yams—The best keeper. Flesh is fine grained, juicy; color golden red.

December Planting VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Collards,
Garlic,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Radish,
Tomato.

FIELD

Clovers,
Grasses

Field or Garden Magnolia PUMPKINS

Plant for Fall Money Crop—For Delicious Pies

Culture—May be planted in middle of spring among corn or in hills 8 feet apart each way. Four seeds in a hill. If planted in hills, they are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost and store in a warm, dry place. Use ½ ounce for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Squash Bugs** use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Small Sugar (Also known as Boston Pie)—115 days. 5½x7 inches. 4 pounds. Stores exceptionally well; favorite for canning and pie. Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes. Shape as below.

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin—120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Kitchen, stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh hard, firm and light color, a little coarse in texture, but of good quality.



Small Sugar

Rind bright orange with lighter stripes between rib.

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock feed. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange colored fruits, flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese) — 120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety. Another variety for canning and stock feed. Color ranges from yellow to light orange.

CUSHAWS

Abundant Producers

Green Striped Cushaw—115 days. 24x8 inches. 14½ lbs. For pies, baking, and a heavy-yielding stock feed. Crooknecked with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind white, mottled with irregular green stripes. The most popular of the Cushaws.



Cushaw—For Pies and Stock Feed

RADISHES – Long, Round and Winter

Culture — Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and to raise the best radishes they should be grown quickly. Crisp radishes cannot be produced in heavy soils. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Thin out the small varieties one inch apart and the larger varieties 3 to 4 inches. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **White Rust** use Acme Bordeaux Mixture; against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray or Acme Rotenone Garden Guard.

Round Varieties

Early Scarlet Globe—25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet. Flesh white and tender. Especially recommended to market gardeners because this large fast early forcing radish, sells readily. Also desirable for the home garden. Be sure to plant some of these.

Early Scarlet Turnip (Sparkler Strain)—25 days. Small round roots of rich scarlet color with a pronounced tip of pure white. Keeps solid and crisp a long time. Roots grow to 1½ inches without becoming pithy.

White Tipped



(cont.)

RADISHES - (Continued)

French Breakfast — 20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by 5/8 of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality.

Crimson Giant—28 days. A round early radish of exceptionally large size. Roots are nearly globe-shaped of beautiful crimson color and nearly 2 inches in diameter at maturity. Flesh is crisp and mild.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter.

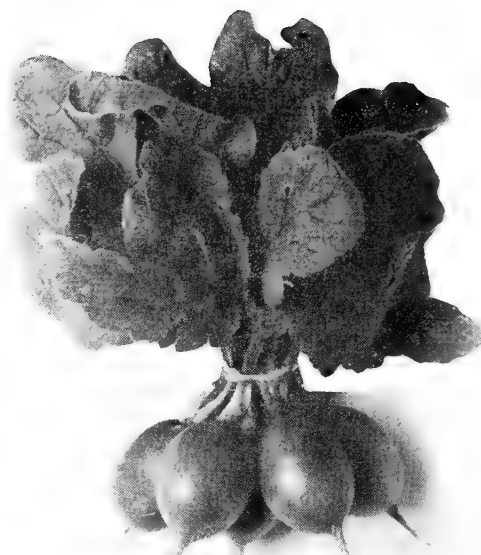
China Rose Winter—45 days. Extensively grown for fall and winter use.

Roots are cylindrical; largest near the base and blunt at both ends. Skin smooth and of a bright deep rose color. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mildly pungent. Desirable, late maturing.

Long Varieties

White Icicle—25 days. Most popular long white radish, one of the earliest. Tops medium size, roots clear white, slender, smooth, average when mature 6 to 7 inches long. Very crisp and mild.

Long Scarlet Short Top—30 days. An extra early, long radish. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches long with a third of their length above the ground. Flesh is crisp and tender until fully grown; tops short and small.



Magnolia Spinach—Plant Spring and Fall

Culture—The seed should be planted in very rich ground in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Plants should be thinned out 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed may be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September to October, for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight and increase plant vigor and productivity by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids** use Acme NNOR Garden Spray.

Bloomsdale Long Standing—45 days. A dark green, crumpled leaf spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale

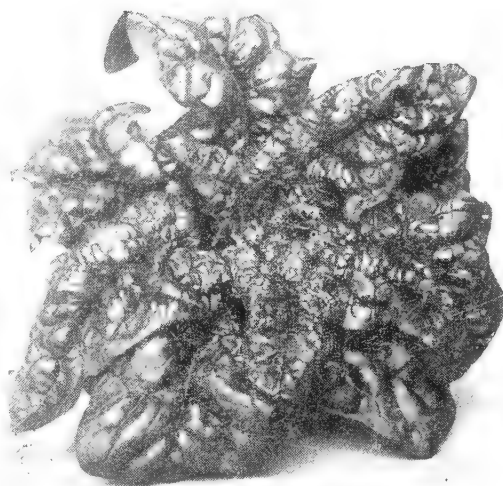
before going to seed. Many market gardeners prefer this type.

Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green—40 days. A very early variety, and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants upright, with thick, glossy, dark green, medium-size leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled.

Nobel Giant—45 days. A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Rather long standing and a good yielder.

New Zealand—70 days. "Cut and come again." Yields from late spring to late fall. Large plant which produces quantities of small, thick, dark green leaves of delightful flavor. Soak seeds in warm water 24 hours before planting.

Scarlet Globe



Magnolia SQUASH

Squash Flavors Differ Greatly—Plant Several Varieties

Culture—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but plants are less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted three to four feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. An ounce will sow 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productivity by treating seeds with Semesan before planting. Protect seeds from birds by using Stanley Crow Repellent. See Crow Repellent listing for instructions on how to use both protections on one type of seed.

Pest Control—Against **Striped Cucumber Beetles** and **Squash Bugs**, use Acme Rotenone Garden Guard or NNOR Garden Spray.

Table Queen (Acorn)—58 days. 4¾x3½ inches. 1 lb. Outside green, shaped much like an acorn. Ribbed and pointed at blossom end. Rind thin; flesh light orange; good texture and flavor.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x5 inches. 1½ lbs. Rich golden yellow, with pale, firm, tender flesh. Moderately warted. Excellent eating quality. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type.

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape. Adapted to winter use.

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits creamy white, flesh firm and flavorful, flat with scalloped edges.

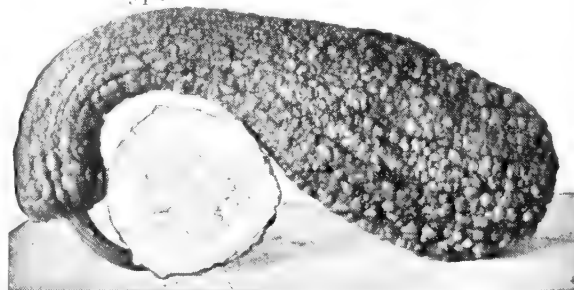
White Bush Scallop, Green Tint — 55 days. 6x2½ inches, 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but fruit is tinged a light green, which appeals to buyers.

Bloomsdale Reselected Spinach

Early Yellow Bush Scallop — 55 days, 6x2½ inches. 2 lbs. Similar in all respects to Early White Bush except the color of the skin is a golden yellow.

Early Prolific Straightneck—55 days. 16x3½ inches, 3 lbs. Flesh is thick, of light yellow color and good quality. Neck is straight and variety is very satisfactory for shipping. Very prolific.

Zucchini—65 days. At best when fruits are 12 inches long, 2 inches across, round, smooth, deep blackish green. Very slight curve. Flesh creamy white and tender. Suitable for freezing. Bush type.



Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash



*Delicious
Fresh*

MAGNOLIA TOMATO SEEDS

Grown by Breeders and Growers of the Finest Tomato Seed

*Delicious
Canned*

Culture—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growing during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, after hardening off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, plants are usually set out from 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from the finest strains grown, and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1½ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Cut Worms** use Snarol; against **Worms and Blight** use Acme Tomato Dust.

Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day — Certified — 65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds.

McGee — 72 days. Yields prolifically where others fail. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Have proved exceptionally good for the blackland belt. A great favorite.

Earliana—66 days. One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flattish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens.

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping. Recommended for market gardening. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost.

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners.



Break O' Day Tomatoes

Red Cloud—62 days. An early, prolific, heat resistant variety of excellent fruit color and compact vine growth. The fruits are uniform in color, deep round to flat-round. Excellent size for early variety. Well adapted to Texas. Valuable for home garden and early market.

STOKES TOMATO SEEDS

In the tomato growing areas of Texas, the name "Stokes" has earned a reputation sufficient that most planters feel when they have Stokes Tomato Seed, they have the best. Francis Stokes grows only four varieties of Tomato Seeds, three of which have gained increasing popularity in Texas every since their introduction. All of Stokes Seeds are Certified under the State Laws of New Jersey which assures you of getting the truest to type that can be had. Absolute care is taken to properly prepare the seeds. The seeds are treated before being packed.

In the varieties that are available, you will find no seeds superior to Stokes and few their equal.

Rutgers, Certified—75 days. Especially popular with the canning industry. Produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. Requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe, except they are more flattened at the stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 oz., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Pleasing flavor.

Marglobe, Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep, red, globe shape. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity.

Stokesdale—72 days. An important all purpose tomato for market or cannery. For market it is good because of its earliness, beauty and quality. For cannery it has high tonnage per acre. Wilt resistant.

Second Early Vining

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard, Certified—85 days. A second early, scarlet fruit variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage.

Greater Baltimore—83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive.

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth and with a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety with truckers and canners in some areas who know they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits.

Tree Variety

Dwarf Champion—78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties.

Large and Small Fruited Varieties

Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells.

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored.

Porter Improved — 70 days. A very sweet little tomato of pinkish red color. Ideal for lunches. A heavy cropper and little subject to cracking. Round globe shape and very uniform. Diameter 1 to 1½ inches.

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Mature to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry.

Yellow Pear—70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich, clear yellow, well flavored.



Root Crop • TURNIPS • Green Crop

Culture—For summer use, sow in early spring in light, rich or new soil in rows 1 to 2 feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. May also be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. It is important to get spring and summer crops started early so that turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow them from the middle of July to the middle of November, same as for spring sowing. An ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast. Control seed decay and seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—Against **Aphids, Cut Worms, and Cabbage Worms** use NNOR Garden Spray, Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, or Acme Garden DuraDust.

White Flesh

Purple Top White Globe—Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth, purplish red top and flesh white, fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our strain of this variety produces very uniform roots — ideal for marketing.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved—Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 4 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh below. Fine grained and mild.

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as "Louse Resistant." Well liked for its smooth, globular roots. Especially valuable for turnip greens, which may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Growth upright about 2 feet high when fully developed. Due to rapid growth, it is practically free from insect attacks. Roots pure white, and from 5 to 8 inches across at maturity. Excellent turnip for Texas because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drouth.

Pomeranian White Globe—Full size 75 days. Grown principally for stock feed but roots are good for table use. Tops large. Roots are globe-shaped, 4 to 7 inches in diameter, and rather coarse in texture. Best for table use when 4 to 5 inches long.

Seven Top (For Turnip Greens)—Grown almost entirely for the tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy, standing severe cold; growth usually continues throughout the winter. Root woody and seldom used. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape.

Yellow Flesh

Amber Globe — Table size 60 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter;

globular shape and the skin is clear, yellow, tinged with green at the top. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Extensively grown for stock, as well as for table.

RUTABAGAS

**A Tasty, Nutritious Table Vegetable.
A Profitable Crop Grown for Livestock Feeding**

Culture—Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart. Control seedling blight, and increase plant vigor and productiveness by treating seeds with Semesan before planting.

Pest Control—See Turnips.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island — 80 days. Small top. Roots are short necked, globe shaped and grow to a large size. Excellent for both table use and stock feeding. Keeps well.

Turnips can be sown in the spring or in the late summer for fall use or for storing of the roots for winter use. Turnips are a Year 'Round vegetable. Frost improves the flavor of foliage turnips.

AIDS TO YEAR 'ROUND GARDENING

ARCTIC PEAT MOSS

Moisture, not heat, makes tropic growth lush—

Peat Moss absorbs 12 to 15 times its own dry weight in water.

Peat Moss on the lawn, in the flower bed, around the shrubs, holds the moisture supply in the soil. In summer the hot rays are unable to penetrate a layer of peat, roots do not dry out, weeds are checked, moisture is saved. In winter plants are mulched to prevent alternate thaws and freezes, for sudden changes of temperature damage roots seriously and often fatally. It's wise to mulch with Peat Moss both summer and winter.

One bale covers about 300 sq. ft., one inch deep. Shipping weight approximate, since moisture varies, affecting weight.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| 2½ peck bag | 4 lbs..... | \$.55 |
| 1 bu. bag | 7 lbs..... | .75 |
| ½ bale | 50 lbs..... | 2.90 |
| 1 bale | 100 lbs..... | 4.95 |

F.O.B. Dallas

Feed Everything You Grow

with this complete,
balanced diet



BLACK MAGIC

CONDITIONS — NEUTRALIZES — MULCHES

Use **BLACK MAGIC** brand peat as a general soil conditioner, mulch, and weedfree humus, for lawns, beds, borders, around shrubs and potted plants.

IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS contains valuable elements, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash—also valuable minerals: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Iron, Copper, Magnesium and Boron. Its acid element counteracts alkalinity.

Peat Moss mixed into the soil around plants preserves moisture in the soil so that hungry roots can "drink" the food they need. It also serves as a protective mulch from summer heat or winter cold. Used and recommended by leading Nurserymen and professional growers.

| Quantity | wt. | Coverage | Price |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 bu. | 48 lbs. | 29 sq. ft. | \$1.30 |
| 3 bu. bag 140 lbs. | | 87 sq. ft. | 3.20 |

| VIGORO (4-12-4) | East of 100th Meridian | West of 100th Meridian |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Delivered Prices: | | |
| 5 Lb. Carton | \$.50 | \$.50 |
| 10 Lb. Carton | .90 | .90 |
| 25 Lb. Bag | 1.60 | 1.75 |
| 100 Lb. Bag | 4.25 | 5.00 |



SOIL TEST KITS

The Good Earth—or is it?

Simple Soil Test Kits, for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Acidity with which everyone can make tests of soil and determine from them the fertility of any given plot of ground, then supply the deficiencies in proper portions.

| Model | Individual Tests in Kit | Price |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Home Gardener | 20..... | \$ 2.50 |
| New Club Model | 50..... | 4.75 |
| Professional Model | 200..... | 22.50 |
| Horticultural | 125..... | 12.50 |
| Kit for Acid-Alkaline tests only | | 1.00 |

Remember!! For successful gardening, read cultures carefully, go by directions, watch for pests, use pest controls as directed, and you will be amply repaid for your efforts.

Vegetable Seed Prices — Market Gardeners List

January 1, 1949

| | | Prices Per Quantity | | Prices Per Pound | | | | |
|---|-----|---------------------|------|------------------|---------|-------|----------|----------|
| | | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-49 | 50-99 | 120 lb. |
| | | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | Bag |
| BEANS | | | | | | | | |
| Green Pod Bush | | Pkt. | | | | | | |
| Giant Stringless | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .42 | .38 | .36 | .34 |
| Landreth (Improved Burpee) Stringless | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .40 | .37 | .35 | .33 |
| Tennessee Green Pod | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .40 | .37 | .35 | .33 |
| Tendergreen (New Stringless) | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .45 | .43 | .41 |
| Bountiful | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .42 | .40 | .38 | .36 |
| Kentucky Wonder Bush | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .45 | .43 | .41 |
| Logan | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .44 | .42 | .40 |
| Red Valentine Stringless | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .47 | .42 | .40 | .38 |
| Idaho Stringless Refugee | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .44 | .42 | .40 |
| Pinto | .10 | .15 | .20 | .35 | .31 | .24 | .22 | .20 |
| Wax Pod Bush and Pole—All Varieties | | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .44 | .42 |
| Green Pod Pole | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky Wonder | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .42 | .40 | .38 | .36 |
| Ideal Market Pole | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .42 | .39 | .37 | .35 |
| McCaslan Pole | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .42 | .39 | .37 | .35 |
| Striped Creasback | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .41 | .38 | .36 | .34 |
| White Creasback | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .47 | .42 | .40 | .38 |
| Lima, Bush and Pole | | | | | | | | |
| Florida Butter (Speckled) Pole Lima | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .39 | .35 | .33 | .31 |
| Large Speckled Pole Lima | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .44 | .42 | .40 |
| Henderson Bush Lima | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .40 | .37 | .35 | .33 |
| Speckled Bush (Jackson Wonder) | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .39 | .35 | .33 | .31 |
| Fordhook Bush | .10 | .25 | .40 | .75 | .67 | .52 | .50 | .48 |
| King of the Garden Lima | .10 | .20 | .30 | .55 | .50 | .45 | .43 | .41 |
| Small White Sieva Pole Lima | .10 | .20 | .30 | .50 | .37 | .34 | .32 | .30 |
| PEAS | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Early Varieties | | Pkt. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-49 | 50-99 |
| Alaska and First and Best | .10 | .10 | .15 | .30 | .25 | .22 | .20 | .18 |
| All Other Varieties (112 lbs. to Bag) | .10 | .15 | .20 | .40 | .35 | .30 | .28 | .26 |
| CORN—SWEET | | Pkt. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-7 | 8-16 | 17-49 | 50-99 |
| Country Gentleman | .10 | .15 | .20 | .40 | .35 | .29 | .27 | .25 |
| Evergreen | .10 | .15 | .20 | .40 | .35 | .29 | .27 | .25 |
| Golden Bantam (10-14 rows) | .10 | .15 | .20 | .40 | .35 | .29 | .27 | .25 |
| Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid) | .10 | .20 | .25 | .50 | .47 | .42 | .40 | .38 |
| Honey June | .10 | .15 | .20 | .40 | .35 | .29 | .27 | .25 |
| Ioana (Hybrid) | .10 | .20 | .25 | .50 | .47 | .42 | .40 | .38 |
| Adams Early | .10 | .10 | .15 | .30 | .25 | .23 | .21 | .19 |
| Truckers Favorite | .10 | .10 | .15 | .30 | .25 | .23 | .21 | .19 |
| POP CORN—All Varieties | | .10 | .15 | .20 | .35 | .30 | .27 | .25 |
| ASPARAGUS SEED | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1/2 | | 1-4 | 5 lbs. |
| Washington | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | | | lbs. | up |
| BEETS, TABLE | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1-3 | 4-6 | 7-19 | 20-49 |
| Crosby Egyptian, Light | .05 | .20 | .60 | 1.75 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.47 | 1.45 |
| All Other Root Beets | .05 | .15 | .45 | 1.40 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.10 |
| Rhubarb Chard (for Greens) | .10 | .20 | .60 | 1.75 | | | | |
| Swiss Chard (for Greens) | .05 | .10 | .35 | 1.00 | .90 | .85 | .80 | .78 |
| BEETS, STOCK OR MANGEL WURZEL | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-3 | 4-19 | 20-49 |
| All Varieties | .05 | .15 | .40 | .60 | 1.15 | .95 | .90 | .85 |
| BROCCOLI | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1/2 lb. | | 1-3 lbs. | 4-9 lbs. |
| Calabrese, Italian Green Sprouting | .10 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | | | 2.70 | 2.60 |
| BRUSSEL SPROUTS | | | | | | | | |
| Long Island Improved | .15 | .60 | 1.90 | 3.00 | | 5.00 | 4.90 | 4.75 |
| CABBAGE SEED | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-3 | 4-24 | 25-49 |
| Chinese Chihili | .10 | .20 | .70 | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| All Other Varieties | .10 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| CARROT | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-7 | 8-24 | 25-74 |
| All Varieties | .10 | .10 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 |
| CAULIFLOWER | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1/2 lb. | | | 1 lb. |
| Early Snowball | .25 | 2.50 | 7.50 | 12.50 | | | | 20.00 |
| CELERY | | | | | | | | |
| Golden Self Blanching | .10 | 1.00 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | | | 9.00 |
| COLLARDS | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1-4 | 5-24 | 25-49 |
| All Varieties | .05 | .15 | .50 | .75 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| CUCUMBER | | | | | | | | |
| A & C | .05 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Chicago Pickling | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Cubit | .05 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Davis Perfect | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Early Cluster | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Early Fortune | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Gherkin | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |

| Prices Per Quantity | | | | Prices Per Pound | | | |
|--|------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-24 | 25-49 | 50 |
| | Pkt. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| CUCUMBER (Cont.) | | | | | | | |
| Improved Long Green | .05 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| Improved White Spine | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.80 |
| Straight Eight | .05 | .30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| | Pkt. | oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | | 1-4 lbs. | 5 up |
| DILL | .05 | .15 | .40 | .65 | | 1.15 | 1.00 |
| EGG PLANT —All Varieties | .10 | 1.00 | 3.20 | 5.00 | | 7.80 | 7.70 |
| ENDIVE —Green Curled | .05 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| KALE OR BORECOLE | | | | | | | |
| Dwarf Green Curled Scotch | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| KOHL RABI —Early White Vienna | .10 | .35 | 1.10 | 1.65 | | 2.70 | 2.65 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-49 | 50 |
| LETTUCE | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Big Boston | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Black Seeded Simpson | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Chicken | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Early Curled Simpson | .10 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Great Lakes | .15 | .60 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.25 | 5.15 | 5.10 |
| Improved Hanson | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| Iceberg | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.20 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| New York or Wonderful, No. 12 | .10 | .40 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 3.55 | 3.50 | 3.45 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-3 | 4-19 | 20-99 |
| MUSTARD | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| All Varieties | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .70 | .65 | .60 |
| OKRA OR GUMBO —All Varieties | .05 | .10 | .30 | .40 | .80 | .65 | .60 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-24 | 25-49 |
| BERMUDA ONION SEED | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Crystal White Wax, Tenerife | .10 | .75 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 6.30 | 6.25 | 6.15 |
| Crystal White Wax California | .10 | .70 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.75 |
| Yellow Bermuda, Tenerife | .10 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 11.65 | 11.60 | 11.55 |
| Excel (Yellow Bermuda 986) | .10 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 11.65 | 11.60 | 11.55 |
| ONION SEED | | | | | | | |
| Babosa (Early Grano) Yellow | .10 | .70 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.75 |
| Red Creole | .10 | .70 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.75 |
| Silver Skin or Portugal | .10 | .70 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.75 |
| White Sweet Spanish | .10 | .75 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.95 | 5.90 | 5.85 |
| Yellow Prizetaker | .10 | .85 | 2.25 | 3.00 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.15 |
| Yellow Sweet Spanish, Valencia | .10 | .85 | 2.25 | 3.00 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.15 |
| | | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-9 |
| ONION SETS (1 Bu. Bags) | | | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | bu. |
| White | | | | .30 | .25 | .22 | up |
| Yellow or Red | | | | .30 | .25 | .22 | 5.25 |
| | | | | | | 5.05 | 4.95 |
| | | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-19 |
| PARSLEY | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | up |
| All Varieties | .05 | .15 | .50 | .75 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.20 |
| PARSNIPS —Hollow Crown | .05 | .15 | .40 | .60 | 1.10 | 1.00 | .95 |
| PEPPER | | | | | | | |
| Hot Varieties | | | | | | | |
| Anaheim Chili | .10 | .90 | 3.00 | 4.50 | | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Long Red Cayenne | .10 | .70 | 2.30 | 3.50 | | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Mexican Chili | .10 | .90 | 3.00 | 4.50 | | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Sweet Varieties | | | | | | | |
| Bell or Bullnose | .10 | .55 | 1.70 | 2.55 | | 4.75 | 4.65 |
| California Wonder | .10 | .80 | 2.70 | 4.00 | | 6.85 | 6.75 |
| Chinese Giant | .10 | .90 | 3.00 | 4.50 | | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Pimiento | .10 | .90 | 3.00 | 4.50 | | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Ruby Giant | .10 | .70 | 2.30 | 3.50 | | 6.25 | 6.15 |
| Ruby King | .10 | .65 | 2.05 | 3.15 | | 5.50 | 5.40 |
| World Beater | .10 | .70 | 2.30 | 3.50 | | 6.25 | 6.15 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ Pk. | Pk. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Bu. | Bu. | 1-5 Bags |
| POTATOES (Certified Blue Tag) | | Lb. | $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | 15 lbs. | 30 lbs. | 60 lbs. | Bag |
| Certified White Cobblers, Blue Tag | | .10 | .60 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 3.75 | 5.70 |
| Certified Red Triumphs, Blue Tag | | .10 | .60 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 3.75 | 5.95 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-19 | 20-49 |
| PUMPKIN | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Kentucky Field (Large Cheese) | .05 | .15 | .40 | .60 | 1.05 | 1.00 | .95 |
| King of Mammoth | .05 | .25 | .80 | 1.25 | 2.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 |
| All Other Varieties | .05 | .20 | .65 | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| RADISH —All Varieties | .05 | .15 | .35 | .60 | 1.15 | .90 | .85 |
| ROOTS | | | Doz. | 25 | 50 | 75 | 1.00 |
| Asparagus Roots, 2 years old | | | .80 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.50 |
| Horse Radish Roots | | | 1.25 | 2.50 | 4.25 | 6.00 | 7.50 |
| Rhubarb Roots | | | 3.75 | 7.50 | 14.50 | 21.75 | 28.75 |
| | | | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1-4 | 5-49 | 50-99 |
| SPINACH | Pkt. | Oz. | lb. | lb. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Bloomsdale, Reselected, Dark Green | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .65 | .43 | .41 |
| Bloomsdale, Long Standing | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .65 | .48 | .46 |
| Nobel Giant | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .65 | .48 | .46 |
| Viroflay | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .65 | .42 | .41 |
| New Zealand | .05 | .15 | .35 | .55 | 1.00 | .73 | .71 |

| Prices Per Quantity | | | | | Prices Per Pound | | | |
|---|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1-4 lbs. | 5-19 lbs. | 20-49 lbs. | 50 lbs. |
| SQUASH | | | | | | | | |
| Early White Bush | .10 | .20 | .60 | .85 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Green Tint White Bush | .10 | .20 | .60 | .85 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Early Yellow Bush | .10 | .20 | .65 | .95 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| Fordhook Vining | .10 | .20 | .65 | .95 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| Early Prolific, Straightneck | .10 | .20 | .60 | .85 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Table Queen (Acorn) | .10 | .20 | .65 | .95 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| Yellow Summer Crookneck | .10 | .20 | .60 | .85 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Zucchini | .10 | .20 | .65 | .95 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.45 |
| TOMATO SEED | | | | | | | | |
| Stokes Master Marglobe, Rutgers and Stokesdale (Packaged) | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | | 1-4 lbs. | 5-24 lbs. | 25 lbs. |
| Bonny Best | .10 | .80 | 2.25 | 3.60 | | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.75 |
| Break-O-Day, Certified | .10 | .95 | 2.75 | 4.25 | | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| Dwarf Champion | .10 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | 9.10 | 9.05 | 9.00 |
| Dwarf Stone | .10 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | 9.10 | 9.05 | 9.00 |
| Earliana | .10 | .95 | 2.75 | 4.25 | | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| Golden Queen | .10 | .80 | 2.25 | 3.60 | | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.75 |
| Greater Baltimore | .10 | .65 | 2.00 | 3.00 | | 5.60 | 5.55 | 5.50 |
| Gulf State Market | .10 | .95 | 2.75 | 4.25 | | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| John Baer | .10 | .80 | 2.25 | 3.60 | | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.75 |
| June Pink | .10 | .95 | 2.75 | 4.25 | | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| Marglobe Certified | .10 | .65 | 2.00 | 3.00 | | 5.60 | 5.55 | 5.50 |
| Marglobe | .10 | .50 | 1.60 | 2.50 | | 4.20 | 4.15 | 4.10 |
| McGee | .10 | .95 | 2.75 | 4.25 | | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| Porter, Improved | .10 | 1.20 | 3.50 | 5.50 | | 10.10 | 10.05 | 10.00 |
| Pritchard Certified | .10 | .80 | 2.25 | 3.60 | | 6.85 | 6.80 | 6.75 |
| Red Cloud | .10 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | 9.10 | 9.05 | 9.00 |
| Rutgers, Certified | .10 | .65 | 2.00 | 3.00 | | 5.60 | 5.55 | 5.50 |
| Stone, Improved | .10 | .50 | 1.60 | 2.50 | | 4.20 | 4.15 | 4.10 |
| Oxheart | .10 | 1.80 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 15.10 | 15.05 | 15.00 |
| Ponderosa (Red) | .10 | 1.20 | 3.50 | 5.50 | | 10.10 | 10.05 | 10.00 |
| Red Cherry | .10 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | 9.10 | 9.05 | 9.00 |
| Yellow Pear | .10 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 5.00 | | 9.10 | 9.05 | 9.00 |
| TURNIP | | | | | | | | |
| Amber Globe | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1-4 lbs. | 5-19 lbs. | 20-99 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
| Cowhorn | .05 | .15 | .35 | .50 | 1.00 | .80 | .75 | .70 |
| Pomperanian White Globe | .05 | .15 | .35 | .50 | 1.00 | .80 | .75 | .70 |
| Purple Top Strap Leaf | .05 | .15 | .35 | .50 | 1.00 | .80 | .75 | .70 |
| Purple Top White Globe | .05 | .15 | .40 | .60 | 1.15 | .90 | .85 | .80 |
| Seven Top | .05 | .10 | .25 | .35 | .70 | .50 | .45 | .40 |
| Shogoin (Japanese) | .05 | .15 | .35 | .50 | 1.00 | .80 | .75 | .70 |
| Purple Top Rutabaga | .05 | .15 | .35 | .50 | 1.00 | .80 | .75 | .70 |
| CANTALOUPE SEED | | | | | | | | |
| Banana | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1-3 lbs. | 4-19 lbs. | 20-49 lbs. | 50 lbs. |
| Hale's Best No. 45 | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| Hearts of Gold | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Honey Ball | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| Honey Dew | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| Perfecto (Improved) | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Pollock 10-25 | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Rocky Ford Gold Lined | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Rocky Ford, Green Flesh | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Texas Cannon Ball | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Texas No. 1 | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 |
| WATERMELON | | | | | | | | |
| (Taylors Extra Select Seed) | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1-7 lbs. | 8-16 lbs. | 17-49 lbs. | 50 lbs. |
| Black Diamond (Florida Giant) | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 | 1.90 |
| Darlington | .10 | .45 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 3.65 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 3.50 |
| Dixie Queen | .10 | .25 | .80 | 1.15 | 2.15 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 |
| Stone Mountain | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Cletex | .10 | .20 | .65 | .90 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| Georgia Rattlesnake | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Golden Honey, Long Luscious | .10 | .25 | .75 | 1.05 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.95 | 1.90 |
| Halbert Honey | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Irish Grey | .10 | .20 | .65 | .90 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet) | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Blue Watson | .10 | .20 | .65 | .90 | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| Tom Watson | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| Wonder | .10 | .20 | .55 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.35 |

CERTIFIED WATERMELON SEEDS

Our Certified Watermelon Seeds were grown by Taylor for us and certified by the State Department of Agriculture of Florida. We particularly recommend the Blacklee for an outstanding shipping melon and the Darlington for a home market variety. Both of these melons have unusually fine flavors and will certainly claim their place in particular markets. No Certified Darlington available this year. All certified watermelons are packed in 1 lb. Sealed Bags.

| | lb. |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Blacklee | 2.95 |
| Black Diamond (Florida Giant) | 2.50 |
| Dixie Queen | 3.10 |
| Stone Mountain | 2.25 |
| Tom Watson | 2.15 |

INSECTICIDES - SEED TREATMENT - WEED KILLERS

INSECTICIDES

ACME APHIS SPRAY — Improved Nicotine Spray. Combining a soft fish-oil soap with Black Leaf 40.

3 oz.\$.40 12 oz. 1.00

ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD — For dusting and spraying. Controls practically all leaf-eating insects.

1 lb. ctn.\$.62 4 lbs. 1.88
1 lb. bag\$.58

ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE — Controls blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose etc. Stimulates plant growth.

1 lb.43¢ 4 lbs.\$1.00

ACME GARDEN DURADUST with DDT — A ready-to-use fungicide for control of certain garden insects and plant diseases. Both contact and stomach poison.

1 lb. Sifter Top27¢ ea.
4 lb. Bag73¢ ea.

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD — An ideal spray for home garden. Dust or spray. Non-injurious to human and warm blooded animals. Both stomach and contact poison.

1 lb. Sifter Gun50¢
1 lb. Pump Gun65¢
4 lbs.96¢ 50 lbs.\$10.10

ACME KOPPER KING — Spray or dust. Recommended for tomato blight. A repellent against flea beetle and leaf hopper.

1 lb.50¢ 4 lbs.\$1.35

ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR) — A non-poisonous spray for sucking and chewing insects. Economical to use.

1 oz.35¢ 6 oz.\$1.00
16 oz.\$2.15 ea.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX with DDT — Spray or dust. Controls leaf hopper, psyllid, potato bugs, flea beetle and aphids.

1 lb.55¢ 4 lbs.\$1.75

ACME DUSTING SULPHUR — An improved sulphur for home use which can also be used as a spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons and certain other foliage.

2 lb. Sifter Can42¢ ea.

ACME TOMATO DUST — A general garden insecticide and fungicide. Complete tomato protection. Recommended against flea beetle, horn worm, and fruit worm.

1 lb. Sifter50¢ ea.
4 lb. bag\$1.05 ea.

SNAROL

An insecticide bait to combat snails, cut worms, sow bugs and grasshoppers.

1 lb.35¢ 6 lb.\$1.50
2½ lb.75¢ 10 lb. 2.25
50 lb. bag\$8.50

ENDOWEED

To rid your lawn of weeds spray with Endoweed, selective lawn weed killer. Kills 'em roots and all. Easy, economical to use.

Powder25¢ Qts.\$2.75
½ pt.\$1.00 Gal. 7.50

All above prices F.O.B. Dallas

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Reduces Loss in Transplanting

Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetable plants, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting.

½ oz. 25¢—3 oz. \$1.00—1 lb. \$4.00
Postpaid

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For Cuttings, Seeds and Bulbs

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time. Fewer cuttings die. Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker and root growth is faster and heavier.

¼ oz. 25¢—2 oz. \$1.00—1 lb. \$5.00
Postpaid

No. 10 Rootone (for use on woody cuttings only) 1 lb. \$10.00—Postpaid

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For stopping premature drop of flowers, fruit and leaves of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Tomatoes.

2½ oz.25¢ 2 oz.\$1.00
Postpaid



INOCULATE FOR LEGUMES

| Culture Group | To Inoculate | Price ea. |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| A—ALFALFA | | |
| —CLOVERS | | |
| Sweet, Bur. | 1 Bu. (60 lbs.) | \$.50 |
| Hubam | 2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.) | 1.00 |
| B—CLOVERS | | |
| Red, Hop. | 1 Bu. (60 lbs.) | .50 |
| Subterranean. | 2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.) | 1.00 |
| Alsike, | | |
| Crimson, | | |
| White, Ladino | | |
| C—VETCH (All) | | |
| PEAS | | |
| Austrian, | | |
| Canadian, | 100 Lbs. | .50 |
| English, | | |
| Sweet | | |
| D—Beans | | |
| Snap, Wax, | 1 Bu. (60 lbs.) | .35 |
| Kidney, Pinto | | |
| E—COWPEAS | | |
| PEANUTS | | |
| BEANS, Velvet, | Up to 120 lbs. | .30 |
| Mung | 5 Bu. (300 lbs.) | .55 |
| CROTALARIA | 30 Bu. (1800 lbs.) | 3.25 |
| KUDZU | | |
| ALYCE | | |
| CLOVER | | |
| L—LESPEDeza | | |
| All kinds | 100 Lb. Size | .50 |
| LUPINES | | |
| All Varieties | 100 Lb. Size | .50 |
| | Up to 120 lbs. | .30 |
| S—SOYBEANS | 5 Bu. (300 lbs.) | .55 |
| All kinds | 25 Bu. (1500 lbs.) | 2.50 |
| | 30 Bu. (1800 lbs.) | 3.25 |

GARDEN SIZE NITRAGIN

English and Sweet Peas } Up to 6 lbs. .15
Snap and Lima
Beans—Lupines

Prices Postpaid

SEED TREATMENTS

SEMESAN — Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water as a dip, reduces seed decay and seedling blight, increases germination, plant vigor and productivity. 1/3 oz. pkt. treats 5 to 10 lbs. seed.

1/3 oz.20¢ 12 oz.\$2.10
2 oz.45¢ 4 lbs.10.10

SEMESAN JR. — For seed corn. Reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk. 1½ oz. treats 1 bu. of seed.

1½ oz.17¢ ea. 6¼ lb.\$4.16 ea.
12 oz.62¢ ea. 25 lb. 13.85 ea.
100 lbs.\$49.95 ea.

SEMESAN BEL — Dip disinfectant for potatoes. Reduces seed piece decay, seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia and bacterial ring rot or wilt. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bu. of seed.

2 oz.35¢ 1 lb.\$1.83
4 lbs.\$6.33

2% CERESAN — For cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off. Gives more uniform stand with less seed. Increases yield. 1 lb. treats 5 to 8 bu.

1½ lb.\$1.25 25 lbs.\$16.09 ea.
100 lbs.\$57.75 ea.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN — 5%. Generally controls seed-borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use on Cotton, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghum, Peas. 1 lb. treats 32 bu. grain, 16 bu. peas or 12 bu. corn.

4 oz.35¢ ea. 4 lbs. \$ 3.00 ea.
1 lb.90¢ ea. 40 lbs. 26.40 ea.
100 lbs.\$61.05 ea.

ARASAN — Improved Corn, Peanut and Vegetable disinfectant. Protects against seed rot and damping off. ¾ oz. to bu. corn; 2 oz. to 100 lbs. shelled or 3 oz. to 100 lbs. unshelled peanuts.

1 oz.16¢ ea. 4 lbs.\$ 5.16 ea.
8 oz.80¢ ea. 25 lbs. 30.00 ea.
100 lbs.\$115.00 ea.

Above Prices F.O.B. Dallas

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT (Non-poisonous)

½ Pt. Protects 1 Bu. Seed Corn

Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground.

You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting.



F.O.B. Dallas

½ Pint60¢ Pint\$1.00
Quart\$1.75

You Can Have a Beautiful Lawn Year 'Round



G R A S S

MAKING A NEW LAWN

Here are the six steps to successful new lawn making: 1. Spade to a depth of at least 6 inches. 2. Pulverize the soil thoroughly, working in humus material, such as peat moss, as required to condition the soil. 3. Distribute evenly 4 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. of area and work it into the top inch or two of the seed bed. 4. Seed with Magnolia Good Grass Seed, weed free and high in germination. 5. Roll the lawn to compact the soil and assure good contact between soil and seed. This step is essential. A tamper may be used if a roller is not available. 6. Water with a fine spray daily until germination of the seed is complete, and the young seedlings well started. Then water as needed, but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda Grass is, undoubtedly, the best lawn grass for the South (except in shaded areas, where it does not do well). Bermuda succeeds on practically all kinds of soils and, once established, it will not be killed out by hot, dry weather.

Bermuda Grass, Magnolia Extra Fancy Unhulled—Germinates in from 21 to 30 days. Sow February to July, 7 to 10 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. (20'x50') of lawn area. Mixing 4 or 5 parts of dry sand with one part Bermuda seed, by bulk, before sowing, makes broadcasting easier and more uniform.

Bermuda Grass, Magnolia Hulled—Germinates in from 7 to 10 days. Sow April to August, 4 to 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. of lawn area. Other planting directions same as for Unhulled Bermuda.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Germinates in 21 to 30 days. A desirable lawn grass for some sections of the South and parts of Texas, however it does not stand up well under the hot sun and dry conditions of much of Texas. Kentucky Blue Grass does do well in, and is recommended for, shaded areas where water for sprinkling is available. Sow in late winter or early spring, 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.

Seaside Bent—An increasingly popular grass for lawns. It produces a very fine turf and does especially well if soil is fairly moist. Spreads by surface runners. Plant 3 to 4 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.

RECOMMENDED GRASS MIXTURES

Magnolia Shady Lawn Mixture—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shade, under trees or close to walls. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.

Magnolia Winter Lawn Mixture—Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred sq. ft. Before sowing, mow the lawn closely and if the Bermuda is very thick, give it a top dressing of one inch loamy soil and Vigoro. Then rake the lawn and water thoroughly. If allowed to seed in the spring this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted.

Red Top Grass—Makes a green winter lawn. Well adapted for grass mixtures, or may be planted in the Bermuda lawn in the fall.

St. Augustine Grass—Grows in the shade. Seed not available. Must be propagated from sod. One square yard of sod cut in 3 inch squares and distributed evenly over 10 square yards of lawn area, will cover quickly.

White Dutch Clover—Mixed with lawn grasses. White Dutch Clover shows up well in the cooler months. It also does well in shaded areas. Sow in fall or early spring, 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. Inoculate seeds with Nitragin B, clover will then add to the lawn sod fertility.

REVITALIZING AN ESTABLISHED LAWN

Start by feeding your lawn a balanced, complete meal of 4 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. of lawn area. Apply only when the grass is dry. Vigoro is most effectively applied with a Vigoro Spreader, but may be applied with a kitchen colander or broadcast by hand. 2. Next, soak the lawn thoroughly. 3. A day or two after feeding go over the entire lawn, loosening up the soil on thin areas with an iron rake. 4. Next, reseed these areas with Magnolia Good Grass Seeds. 5. Roll or tamp the newly seeded areas to make certain the seed is in firm contact with the soil. A little fine top-soil sifted, especially over the reseeded areas, is helpful. 6. Water daily until germination of the new seed is complete, and the young seedlings well started.

Winter Rye Grass—Winter lawns were a luxury in the days when making them required digging up the established lawn. Now, you can enjoy a beautiful, green lawn all winter, without disturbing your permanent grass, by following these simple rules: 1. In the fall, cut the permanent grass closely, remove clippings. 2. Apply Vigoro evenly, 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft., and work down by ruffling the grass with the back of your iron rake. 3. Sow evenly with Winter Rye Grass, 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft., rake in lightly and soak down thoroughly. Keep the seed and soil moist until growth is well started. The Winter Rye Grass will die out when it turns warm in the spring, and the permanent grass will come out as usual. Feed the permanent grass with Vigoro, 4 lbs. to 100 sq. ft.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Introduced from China by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Contrary to reports, it should be mowed, but not so often as other grasses. Strictly a lawn grass, and very detrimental on farms where it chokes out other grasses, but has little food value. Not proved for Texas and adjacent states. In Georgia and other Southeastern states, makes dense, weed-free sod on poor soils and comes back year after year. Grass must be started from sprigs, although commercial seed production expected in about five years. If available we will have sprigs for 1949 distribution.

Lush PASTURES For Cattle Raising "Year 'Round"

HOW TO GROW PASTURES

Fertilization: Pastures can produce only in proportion to quality of the soil. Test your own soil with our Soil Test Kits. Deficiencies of lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen should be supplied with manures or commercial fertilizers and/or inoculated legumes. Phosphorus is especially important because, both the plants and the animals that eat the plants, require phosphorus.

Seeding or Reseeding: A firm seed bed is essential for a good stand from grass, and clover seeds, and the covering should be very shallow. Roll the seeds in or use a bush drag or a spike-tooth harrow set for shallow work. Plant Seed Mixtures for continuous grazing.

Judicious Grazing: Before turning in stock give pasture plants time to get a good start. Avoid excessive trampling in wet weather. Cross-fence and rotate to permit regrowth after heavy pasturing.

Weed Control: Control weeds by disking, harrowing or mowing before weeds go to seed and by spot treatment with 2-4D Weed Killer.

Harrowing: Harrow occasionally to spread droppings, prevent patchy growth and keep the soil more uniformly fertile.

Sod Bound Pastures: Pastures sometimes become sod-bound, as indicated by stunted growth and early seeding. The remedy: disc or spike-roll, then fertilize. Reseed thin turf.

To Sum-Up: Select pasture locations easily accessible to barns and water supply . . . Fence and cross fence for rotation . . . Drain or terrace before seeding . . . Prepare your seed bed . . . Use fertilizer to increase production . . . Plant with GOOD seeds suitable to your soil . . . Graze lightly until plants take root . . . Keep weeds down by mowing or spot treatment . . . Reseed often enough to keep pastures producing . . . Treat your pastures as a valuable crop.

ALTA FESCUE

A perennial grass, deep-rooted, tufted, long lived with dark green, broad, coarse leaves. Adapted to a wide range of soil and moisture conditions but best on fertile, rather heavy, moist soil. Kentucky 31 Fescue is a selection out of Alta Fescue, which is so nearly identical that we list only the Alta Fescue. Plant September to December, 15-20 lbs. per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda, a low growing palatable perennial, is especially well adapted to drouth resistant needs of Southwest. It should form the basis of all permanent pastures in the cotton growing South. Thrives everywhere except under shaded conditions or on water-logged or very light, poor, sandy soils. Grows well in combination with other pasture plants. The strong root system helps prevent washing. Plant from February to November: 10 to 15 lbs. per acre of unhulled seeds; 5 to 10 lbs. hulled seeds. For quick germination, plant hulled seeds.

BLUESTEM

A Perennial, Native Bunch Grass

Big Bluestem

Fine for spring, summer and early fall pastures. The deep root system prevents soil erosion and adds organic matter to the soil. Plants spread by short rootstocks to form dense, leafy growth 1 to 2 feet high. Plant February to April, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Little Bluestem

Well adapted to topsoils that are fertile but low in lime. Has deep and wide spreading root system which holds the soil and adds organic matter. By June plants have formed heavy bunch growth of bluish-green, narrow leaves. Fine for early spring and fall grazing. Plant February to April, 12 to 20 lbs. per acre.

King Ranch Yellow Bluestem

Outstanding for reclaiming old fields and eroded lands. Deep rooted, drouth-resistant, mid-grass. Semi-rooted, half erect, erosion resisting tufts. Tends to spread eliminating competition. Very palatable and highly nutritious. Stands up well under grazing and produces high quality hay. Plant January to March, September to October, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

BUFFALO GRASS

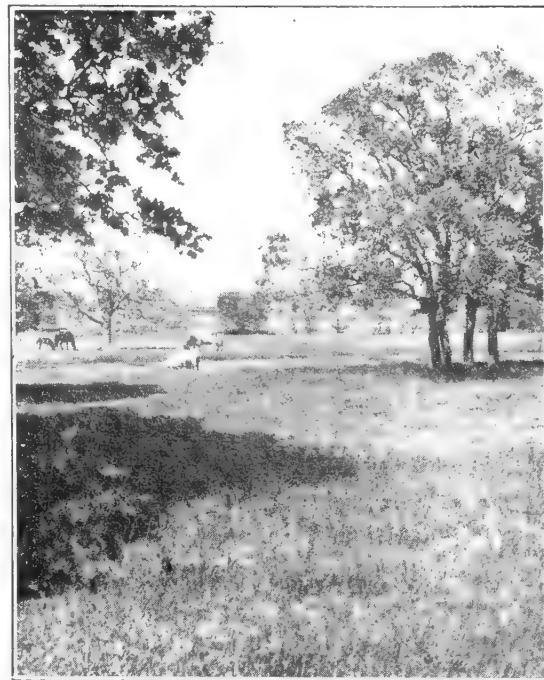
A perennial which, because of its desirable turf and spreading runners, is in great demand for revegetation purposes. Especially adapted to heavy soils and splendid for grazing purposes, in the plains regions of Texas and Oklahoma. The treated seeds we are offering are of good germination and well adapted for use in this territory. Excellent for combination with other pasture grasses. Plant from February to June, from 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

CARPET GRASS

A low growing, broad-leaf perennial, creeping and taking root at every joint. It is better adapted to wet, sour soils and cut-over pine lands than is Bermuda. It prefers sandy or loamy soils where moisture remains near the surface. Makes a splendid permanent pasture and will withstand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest, plowing will kill it. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

DALLIS GRASS

Dallis Grass, a perennial, broad leaf, bunch grass, prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. Difficult to establish, because seeds germinate slowly and young plants are tender. Once established, it provides unsurpassed grazing, more nearly year-round than any other grass. Stock prefer it; it stops washed places quickly. Not a pest, Dal-



lis permits other grasses and clovers to live, but helps to choke out weeds. Plant any time, except in the drouthy summer, but preferably in spring when danger of frost is past. 5 to 10 lbs. seed to acre.

SIDEOATS GRAMA

Has the longest grazing period of any range bunch grass. Low in moisture, but nutritious and fattening, green or dry. Thrives best on limestone, sandstone and shale soils. Drouth-resistant, easy to establish and control. Plants erect to spreading and form dense turf 1½ to 3 feet tall. Plant February to May; July, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

RYE GRASS

An annual bunch grass satisfactory on soil with fertility to sustain grass. Provides unsurpassed winter and spring grazing. If not grazed too closely at seeding time, it will reseed itself. This grass will solve your winter pasture problem. Another use of Rye Grass is as a nurse crop for clovers on land being started to permanent pastures. Seeds should be broadcast on a firm seed bed and harrowed in lightly. Use 28 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, if sown alone; 10 to 15 pounds when sown with other seeds.

JOHNSON GRASS

It is hard to eradicate in the South. Continues to grow year after year from the roots except in climates with zero temperatures. Makes very fine hay, withstands drouth. Very prolific.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A long lived perennial. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerable moisture. We do not recommend planting alone in Texas, since it does not stand extreme heat well. Good results are obtained when planted in shady places both in pastures and lawns. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

PASTURES — *For Reclaiming Waste Acres*

Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures

TESTED AND PROVED
FOR EACH SECTION

North and Central Texas — Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be established from seed or may be sodded in clumps, and since it spreads very rapidly, you get a good stand quickly. If you sod, or if you already have a Bermuda stand, plant our Pasture Mixture for North and Central Texas. This consists of Rye, Dallis, and Rescue Grasses, Hubam, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clover. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

East Texas Sandy Uplands — In this section, also it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists of Rescue, Dallis, and Rye Grasses and Hubam, Lespedeza and Spotted Leaf Bur Clovers, which should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

East Texas Black Lands — Mixture consists of Bermuda, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Hubam, Hop and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Where a stand of Bermuda is already had, the mixture may be ordered without the Bermuda Grass Seed.

Bottom Lands in Southeast Texas — Our pasture mixture for this territory consists of Bermuda, Rye, Dallis and Carpet Grasses, and Lespedeza, Hop, White Dutch and Hubam Clover. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

NOTE:—Bur Clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer. If you plan to pasture sheep, order Pasture Mixture less Bur Clover and other seeds will be substituted.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS

A perennial of creeping habit for hay making or winter pastures and green winter lawns. It is recommended for heavy, moist lowlands, as it withstands wet weather but also does well on most any good rich soil. It is tolerant of acid soils. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow Broadcast 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

RESCUE GRASS

Rescue Grass, sometimes called Prairie Grass, a winter annual bunch grass, leafy and palatable makes a very good winter and spring pasture. It is adaptable to practically any soil condition. Very nutritious and stock like it. Good on cultivated land or in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds itself, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcast from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

RHODES GRASS

One of the most valuable pasture, hay and erosion control grasses for lower southwest Texas. Endures short periods of cold and long periods of hot weather. Plants 2 to 4 feet tall with perennial spreading runners. Stems numerous, very leafy, palatable and nutritious. Not a pest, easily plowed out and improves soil for following crop. Plant September; February to May, 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

VELVET GRASS

Also Known as Mesquite)
(Not the same as Texas Curly Mesquite)

A hardy long-lived perennial with soft broad leaves, never getting coarse. Grows from 8 to 12 inches high. Especially recommended to sow with other grasses. Provides good grazing or produces a good quantity of hay, but if planted alone does not yield as large a tonnage as many other grasses. Drouth resistant and adaptable to most soil conditions. Sow in September or October; also March and April, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

SUDAN GRASS — *For Grazing, Hay and Ensilage*

SWEET SUDAN

Sweet Sudan, an annual, has established itself in Texas pasture work. It produces abundant forage of high sugar content, very palatable to cattle. Leaves are broader, and it stools more heavily than common Sudan. Seed is resistant to foliage diseases. This grass has proved productive and very desirable particularly where a sweet growing crop is desired, ensilage grown or a flavorful hay crop is wanted. Plant from 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in row—35 lbs. when broadcast.

WEEPING LOVEGRASS

Eaten readily by livestock either dry or green. Has long grazing period. This long lived, perennial bunch grass grows rapidly into large dense clumps. Spreads by offsets forming at nodes on stems which send out aerial runners to establish themselves as new plants. Gives good results on most any type soil. Drouth and cold resistant. Plant February to June, 1 to 2½ lbs. per acre.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

Perennial bunch grass. Hardy and long-lived. Because of deep root system (5-6 ft.), it is highly drouth resistant and withstands cold. Commonly used in permanent pastures and does well on a variety of soils from clay to sand. Its early spring growth is relished by livestock. Plant September and October, 12 to 16 lbs. per acre.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa, a perennial, is adaptable to almost any climate and many soils, except acid soils which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Deep soils with liberal lime content and low water level are best for maximum alfalfa production. Alfalfa is not used extensively for grazing but it ranks first in hay production in the United States. Alfalfa, when inoculated, enriches the soil. Sow September to November and February to April. Sow 20 pounds per acre in well prepared, clean, firm soil, covering about one inch with harrow, followed by roller. Keep weeds clipped down with mower until alfalfa thoroughly covers the ground.

Common—The deep tap root of Common Alfalfa assures drouth resistance and winter hardiness. May be cut from 3 to 5 times a year. The variety generally planted in Texas and Oklahoma.

Hairy Peruvian—Not so winter hardy, but very drouth resistant. May be cut more often than other varieties but hay of lower quality. The stems and leaves are covered with fine, short hairs which gives the variety its grayish appearance.

COMMON SUDAN

An annual. Being hardy, it may be planted wherever there is sufficient fertility to produce cotton or corn. Survives drouth remarkably well. For hay, sow broadcast and harrow in, using from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre. Grass should not be grazed until plants are from 15 to 18 inches high. Plant when soil is warm from March to July.

Sudan is a splendid forage crop, that has proved of immeasurable value to Texas farmers. For temporary pasture or supplemental grass and hay, it is thoroughly dependable. Our seeds are pure, true to type and free from all noxious weeds, and Johnson Grass.



Sudan Grass

Fine For Cattle — **MAGNOLIA CLOVERS** — *Fine For Soil*

ALSIKE

A long-lived perennial which often survives winter conditions that kill other clovers. Prefers low-land soils where plenty of moisture is available and tolerates considerable acidity. Fine for grazing, hay and soil improvement. Sow September and October, 5 to 7 lbs. per acre.

ALYCE

Alyce Clover is a summer annual used primarily as a hay crop. May be used for light grazing. Clay soils are preferred. Grows erect in dense stands but tends to fall down in sparse stands. Sow from April through July, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

BLACK MEDIC OR TREFOIL

A biennial. Has small yellow blossom. Plant is similar to alfalfa except that it spreads more and lays flat on the ground. Reseeds itself freely even under rather close grazing. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in September and October; also in February, March and April. When sown with other clovers and grasses, sow 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.

BUR CLOVER

An annual clover which reseeds itself readily. Sow seed August to November. Highly desirable because of its adaptability to most soil conditions, its fine winter pasturage and its tendency to materially improve soil. This clover should not be planted in pastures for sheep since its burs will reduce wool grade.

California Hulled Bur Clover which is especially adapted for pasture mixtures. Sown at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Southern Giant Bur Clover in Bur which we recommend to be mixed one pound of burs to a bushel of pulverized manure, and broadcast or spot planted at the rate of 30 to 50 lbs. of burs per acre.

LESPEDeza

KOBE LESPEDZA

An annual for grazing or hay crops. Somewhat earlier and more drouth resistant than Common Lespedeza, and produces a larger growth. Sow in spring, 35 pounds seed to the acre.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

An annual Lespedeza, the plants of which are larger and show faster growth than any other varieties developing about 30 days earlier than most others. Does well on poor and acid soils and also on black land. Produces excellent grazing in the hot summer months. In producing for hay, fertile soil will give a much greater return. Korean Lespedeza greatly increases the carrying capacity of pasture lands and it is an excellent soil builder, when inoculated. Sow in spring, 25 pounds to the acre.

HOP CLOVER

An annual clover, adapted to a wide variety of soils and climatic conditions. Upright growth, bearing small yellow blooms. Plant September to November—it grows slowly during the winter months but makes rapid growth in the spring and early summer. It does well on sandy waste lands. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Plant 3 to 6 pounds to the acre.

HUBAM CLOVER

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. Excellent for both pasture and hay, also honey production as well as for soil improvement, when inoculated with Nitragin. It is similar in feed value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 pounds to the acre.

LADINO

Ladino is a large form of White Dutch Clover. Under favorable conditions the stems, leaves and flowers becoming 2 to 4 times as large. Rapid growing and spreads by creeping stems that root at the nodes. Usually a perennial but will kill with too hot or dry conditions. Adapted to more fertile, moisture retaining soils. Sow February, March, September through November, 5 to 7 pounds per acre.

MADRID YELLOW SWEETCLOVER

A hardy biennial. Lower-growing, leafier, finer-stemmed, and has an early seeding vigor that makes it more desirable for drouthy conditions than common biennial sweet clovers. Adapted to fairly tight soils high in lime and free of cotton root-rot. Sow September-November; January-March, 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

MELILOTUS INDICA

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

This clover is also called "Sour Clover". Thrives on wide range of soils. It is extensively used as a cover crop, as it will produce 5 to 10 tons of green

matter by early May, to be plowed under. Sow in fall or spring, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

SWEET WHITE FLOWERING CLOVER

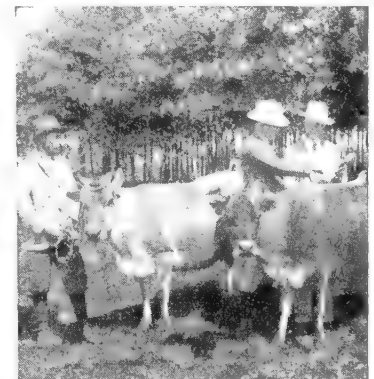
A biennial. Does not bloom first year but can be grazed. Early the next spring you are assured a good pasture, continuing through the summer, or an abundant hay crop. This clover has penetrating roots and will do well even on poor clay soils. Plant in September, October, and February to April, 15 lbs. per acre, on firm seed bed that has been ploughed several months before. Roll lightly after sowing. Pasture Mixtures are much benefited by this clover. It helps keep the soil in good condition and adds extra feed value. Blossoms excellent for honey production. Black lands respond very well to the soil building qualities of Sweet White Flowering Clover which has been inoculated with Nitragin.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

This clover, a hardy perennial, is recommended for pastures by the Texas Experiment Station, particularly for use in East Texas. Plantings made at the Lufkin Station resulted in furnishing an abundant amount of feed from February 1 to well up in May, both for grazing and cutting. Excellent addition to Bermuda Pastures as it provides grazing early and late when Bermuda is dormant. Also a desirable addition to Bermuda lawns. It is also very desirable for honey production and for an early green manure crop. The plant reseeds itself. Plant in fall or spring on firm seed bed or on closely cropped pastures. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

BUCKWHEAT

This nourishing plant should be more generally grown in the South. May be sown in early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. Yields large quantities of grain and the flowers provide exceptionally fine food for bees. Extensively used for a green manure plant. Buckwheat tends to smother weeds out, and it will produce a crop with very little rainfall. Buckwheat flour is of fine quality and much in demand. Plant March to May or in August at the rate of 48 pounds to the acre.



Clover for Greater Milk Production

TEXAS HYBRID CORN

OUR SEEDS HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH CERESAN

Our **HYBRID SEED CORN**, bred from Texas pure strains by Watson for us, are the best adapted to our soil and climate. These seeds are scientifically bred to give uniform ears, the highest grain shell-out, and corn of the best feed-

ing quality. They are resistant to drouth, ear worms, insects, and weather damage. All seed new crop, grown in 1948. Select the Hybrid best suited to your soil, climate and growing conditions from the descriptions below.

Texas Bred - They're Big - Like Texas

Yellow

Texas No. 8 — A yellow, double-top cross between two inbreds and native yellow Surecropper. Recommended for the Black Land, and for West Central Texas, and wherever drouth resisting corn is needed. Medium soft grain, light yellow color.

Texas No. 12—A four way cross, Yellow Dent type corn that is especially well suited for rich, flat and bottom land, of good fertility and sufficient moisture, where the climate is suitable for growing Yellow Dent Corn. Produces uniform ears with mellow grain of golden color, small kernels with the very highest feeding value.

Texas No. 18—This is the largest ear and produces a larger, softer grain than the No. 8 and No. 12 Texas Yellow Hybrids. All four inbred parents were developed from Texas varieties. Like No. 8, No. 18 is a good drouth resister, and outstanding for hybrid vigor. Uniform ears and deep golden colored grains. Plant where Yellow Dent varieties do well.

Texas No. 20—A yellow corn very similar to No. 18, though it seems to be more widely adapted, producing very satisfactory yields wherever tested. No. 20 has a heavy root system and good shuck protection. Large, medium soft grain, of deep golden color.

Texas No. 24 — A brand new type of yellow hybrid with slightly larger ears

than those of No. 12, 18 and 20. Excellent shuck coverage; highly resistant to insect damage; vigorous stalks with strong root system. Very resistant to lodging. Provides fine quality feeding corn. Matures in about 120 days.

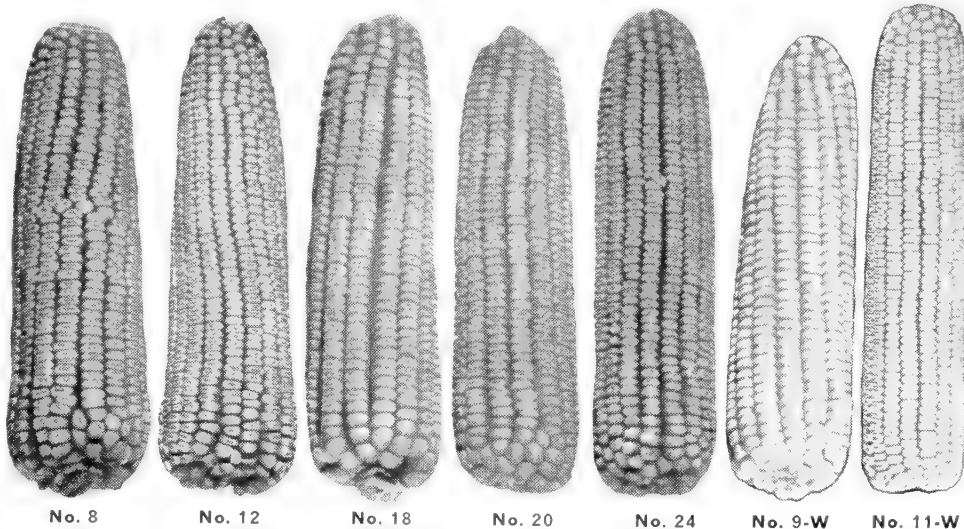
White

Texas No. 9-W—It has almost perfect shuck coverage. Very resistant to ear worms and weevils. Early maturing, a good drouth-resister and well adapted to all corn growing areas in Texas. It's a favorite for roasting ears.

Texas No. 11-W—A heavy producing White Hybrid with a wide range of adaptability. Has larger ears than No.

9-W and tests so far indicate a yield as good or better than 9-W. Matures in about 120 days.

Texas No. 13-W—A high yielding white double top cross hybrid, bred primarily for the valley and coastal areas. Excellent shuck coverage. Insect resistant. Produces dry corn in about 130 days. Primarily a feed grain variety but suitable for roasting ears. Deeper and harder grain than that of 9-W, with heavy shuck that is medium tight. Does well on delta or river bottom land in areas where soil moisture is not likely to be a critical factor during late spring and summer season.



MAGNOLIA OPEN POLLINATED SOUTHERN GROWN CORN

Yellow Corn

Extra Early Yellow Dent—90 days. Developed in Oklahoma from Reid's Yellow Dent. Grains narrow and deep, and very closely packed on large ear. It has proved to be a heavier yielder, even under adverse conditions.

Large Grain Yellow Dent—115 to 125 days. For those who prefer large grain Yellow Dent, we have a strain which has proved most satisfactory to our customers over many years. Good yields of fine, large, yellow grains, high in feeding value. Recommended as the best open pollinated yellow corn for the more fertile lands.

Yellow Surecropper — 100 to 110 days. Yellow Surecropper is an early maturing, drouth resistant variety which will make some kind of a crop even under very unfavorable conditions. Well suited to the less fertile upland soil where it is much

more dependable than Yellow Dent varieties. Rich in vitamin content, with an almost pure yellow grain.

Red Corn

Red June—110 to 120 days. This variety of June corn is very popular, principally because of its drouth-resistance. Slightly larger than the Dwarf Mexican June.

Bloody Butcher—120 to 130 days. Second in vitamin content to Large Grain Dent. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Deep, full, red grains producing a big yield.

White Corn

Surecropper — 100 to 110 days. Its early, drouth-resisting qualities make it desirable for summer planting in grain stubble, as well as spring planting. Medium large ear; large, white grain on white cob.

White Red Cob—115 to 125 days. A native variety; large ear; large deep, creamy white grain on red cob.

Silvermine—90 to 100 days. Adapted to this area, from Northern corn, through

continuously improved selections. Makes a fine roasting ear. Ears are large and, turning down on the stalk, are highly resistant to ear-worm and moisture damage.

Dwarf Mexican June—100 to 110 days. A dependable drouth-resisting corn, which may be planted the latter part of May, June and July, with expectation of a good yield. It is popular for stubble planting and makes fine roasting ears.

Blue Corn

Squaw Seed Corn—105 to 115 days. Natural drouth-resisting variety. Grains are a combination of colors mostly blue and white. Large ears, good yield. Plant any time from March to August. Compares favorably with Mexican June Corn for later planting.

If you plant hybrid or open pollinated seed corn, you can expect better results when it is treated with **Semesan Jr.** or **Arasan**. Apply as directed to mature, dried seed. Reduce seed rotting and seedling blight, give sturdy and uniform stand.





SINKERS ACID-DELINTED COTTONSEED

Sinkers Cotton Seed is acid-delinted, it is free from all lint and external diseases, perfectly graded to obtain highest germination. Ceresan-treated to prevent damping off. Eight pounds or less seed required to plant an acre. Use your regular planter and corn plate. Drop four or five seeds in each hill, with hills 16 to 24 inches apart. Leave the plants as they come up—do not thin out. Sinkers Cotton Seed can be plowed 6 or 7 days after planting, for when the seeds are planted in moist soil they will be up to a perfect stand in 3 to 4

days. Crop will be earlier by a week to 10 days under average conditions, and yield will be the largest possible because all of the Seeds are healthy and strong.

SAVES TIME — SAVES LABOR — SAVES MONEY

Improved Rowden—A very early cotton which usually makes before much insect damage can be done; the boll opens wide and is easily picked. Lint percentage runs from 37% to 40%, with 15/16 to 1-1/32 inch staple. The boll is medium large, from 60 to 70 to the pound. A very satisfactory type.

Deltapine 14—There are from 70 to 80 large bolls per pound, both four and five lock. Staple runs from 1 to 1-1/16 inch; lint percentage from 38% to 43%.

Deltapine 15—Same type plant as 14. Bolls larger. Fibres stronger and more uniform. Lint percentage 38% to 43%. Superior to all prior Delta and Pine-land strains. Staple 1 to 1-1/8 inch.

Stoneville 2-B—Stoneville 2-B makes a medium, vigorous, prolific plant with rather light foliage, early maturing; 60 to 70 bolls per pound. Staple length varies from 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 inches on

bottom lands to 1 to 1-3/32 inches on hill land. Lint percentage from 34% to 38%; has a large percentage of 5 lock bolls; easy to pick.

Empire—Very early maturing cotton, wilt-resistant, with large boll and high turn-out. Fast coming cotton, making a name for itself in many areas. Staple 31/32" to 1-1/32". Lint percentage 38% to 41%.

Mebane—Is famous as a big boll variety. Vigorous root system helps it withstand hot dry weather. Staple 15/16 to 1 inch. Lint percentage 35% to 38%. Easily picked.

Hibred (Half and Half)—Early maturing. Heavy yield. Drouth resistant. Staple 13/16 to 14/16 inch. Lint percentage 39% to 45%. 60 to 75 bolls per pound.

Northern Star — A storm proof early cotton, large bolls. Lint percentage 38% to 40%. Staple 15/16" to 1".

PEANUTS

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Often yield as much as fifty bushels per acre on land too poor to plant corn. Produces ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts. In harvesting plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

Tennessee Long Red—Does well on black waxy land as well as sandy soil. Larger in size, with greater numbers of nuts than most varieties grown in the South. A splendid commercial variety and very productive. Use 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

Spanish Peanuts—This variety grows compactly, making them easy to cultivate. While nuts are small, they are sweet and of fine flavor, and contain a high percent of oil. "Pops," so common in larger varieties, are seldom found in the Spanish. The best crop in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Pods usually contain two nuts or kernels and adhere well to plant when digging. Plant 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER

Produces an enormous head, from 12 to 20 inches in diameter. On light, well drained, well tilled, fertile soils yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Plant and cultivate as you would corn. May be planted some earlier, using 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. As a poultry feed mixed with other grains it has no equal.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the most valuable green feed crops. Well liked and highly nutritious for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also chickens. Plants grow to a height of from 1 to 4 feet depending on condition of soil and climate and furnish surprisingly abundant grazing, producing from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. An acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. Leaves grow very rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. The crop is not injured in ordinary winters in the South and will withstand summer heat very well. Rape also makes a delicious green food for humans, when cooked like other greens. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. Sow in drills, or

WINTER SMALL GRAINS

Small grains, provide a great amount of fresh green feed, high in protein content, digestible and nutritious, available at times of the year when pastures are more or less dormant. There is a proper place for small grains, for pasture, on practically every farm in Texas, even in areas where grain production is not feasible.

OATS

New Nortex Oats—An improved strain of Nortex Red Rust Resistant Oats, developed at the Denton, Texas, Experiment Station. Recommended for both fall and spring planting, for all of Central Texas, especially the Black Land area. New Nortex Oats provide excellent winter pasture and, for grain production, the variety is a top yielder of heavy oats. Plant September to November or January and February, 3 bushels to the acre.

RYE

Plant September to November, 1 to 1½ bushels per acre.

Abruzzi Rye—Recommended for North and Central Texas because of its high yield, upright habit of growth, abundant stooling, quick readiness for grazing, and resistance to cold.

Balboa Rye—Recommended especially for its upright habit of growth, coupled with rapidity of development for early pasturage.

BARLEY

Wintex Barley—An intermediate winter variety, developed at the Denton, Texas, Experiment Station. Recommended for fall planting in North and Central Texas. It may also be planted in the spring, if winter killing of fall seeding occurs. Wintex Barley provides good winter pasture and outstanding grain yield. Barley grain, when ground, is nearly equal to corn in feeding value. Plant September to November, 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

WHEAT

Plant September to November, 1 bushel to the acre.

Austin Wheat—A variety of soft, red, winter wheat developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Highly resistant to rust, non-shattering, and stands well for combining. Excellent as a winter pasture and cover crop, and is satisfactory for milling purposes.

Comanche Wheat—An improved hard, red winter wheat. High yield. Resistant to stinking smut and leaf rust. Has high gluten quality.

broadcast 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre.



MUNG BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "C"

Mung Beans are upright in growth, strong and vigorous, free from disease and make excellent hay. Are splendid soil builders. They are also used extensively for sprouting for use in many Chinese dishes. Beans mature in 90 to 100 days. Ours is the true Oriental strain. Plant seeds March to August, 5 pounds to the acre drilled in rows three and one half feet apart.

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

Very fine for a forage crop and a good soil builder. Grow rapidly and are more prolific than most forage plants. Stock relish the vines and will fatten on them. When plowed under, they furnish abundant plant food and humus. Fine for planting with corn. Plant in rows 3 to 5 feet apart, 15 to 30 pounds per acre, March to June.

Cow Peas are the outstanding soil builder and general hay crop for summer planting. They thrive on practically every kind of soil and, when properly inoculated, they are a low cost and sure means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of Alfalfa—fine for work stock, meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast 60 to 90 lbs. of seed per acre or in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. Inoculate with Nitragin "E."

Table and Field Varieties

Brown-Eye Crowder — Sometimes called sugar Crowders—although the pure white is the real sugar Crowder. Bears much larger quantities than the white Crowder and very desirable.

Cream—Extensively used for table. Prolific bearer and used green or dry. Good soil builder. 4 to 5 inch

Pods; 7 to 8 peas to pod; very tender and of good flavor when young.

Black Eye—The most prolific and widely used of any of the varieties. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, average 9 peas to pod.

Hereford (Pole-Cat Pea) — Also known as "Calico Pea." Similar to the Crowder pea—very fine for table use. Speckled red and white in color. Drouth resistant. Particularly well adapted to West Texas.

Brown Crowder — A fine flavored table pea, early maturity. Very prolific. Pods average 7 inches, 8 to 9 peas.

Purple Hull Peas — Especially fine for canning. Pods average 7 inches, 8 to 9 peas, cream colored, purple brown eye. Hulls are purple and somewhat tough.

Field Varieties

Brabham—An early wilt-proof, dis-

SOY BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "S" for Increased Yield

Culture—Plant April to July. In planting put the seed to moisture, even if necessary to plant three to four inches deep. Shallow planting best if moisture available. Yellow and white varieties, plant 30 pounds per acre in 36 inch rows for beans and seed; broadcast for hay, 60 to 75 pounds per acre. Laredos and Red Tanners plant 30 to 45 pounds per acre depending on richness of the soil.

Arksoy—The best medium-early variety for crushing, with a high oil content. Erect in growth making them easy to combine. Heavy producer. Non-shattering about the same as other yellow varieties. Matures 135 days.

Mamloxi — 140 to 145 days. Large yellow bean with light brown eye. Plant erect and bushy and makes good hay, although the hay is rather coarse. Production 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

Southern Laredo—130 to 145 days. Small black bean which has produced hay yields of 2.07 tons per acre. Very fine quality hay. Shatters badly and must be harvested when ready or a considerable loss will result.

Red Tanner—135 days. A hay bean of much value. Reddish-brown seed, which is produced in great quantity. A fine quality of hay which is claimed to be most palatable. Leaves hold somewhat better than the Laredo. Quite resistant to weeds also.

COW PEAS

ease-resisting variety. Similar to Whippoorwills except smaller seed, requiring less for planting. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had. Pods average 6 inches, 11 peas to pod.

Chinese Red—A very prolific, splendid hay pea, 6 inch pods, 8 peas to pod. This pea is offering much greater yields than many other varieties.

Clay—Medium sized pea of running habit. Good as a soil builder. Vines long and leafy. Matures a little late. 6 to 7 inch pods, average 8 peas to pod.

Speckled Whippoorwill — The most popular and widely grown early variety. Grows upright, easily gathered. Brown speckled pea. 5 inch pods, average 5 peas to pod.

Mixed Peas—A mixture of the principal varieties. Very popular for hay and cover crops.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

Inoculate with Nitragin "C"

Austrian Winter Peas resemble the Early English Pea in seed size and the Canada Pea in character of vine. Recommended as a winter legume cover crop for soil improvement, when inoculated with Nitragin. Austrian Winter Peas thrive even after being subjected to zero temperatures. Do well on most any soil and grow from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil. Provide excellent grazing for live stock or a good hay crop or an outstanding green manure crop. Fruit growers report remarkably increased fertility following a winter's growth of inoculated Austrian Winter Peas, planted in orchards and plowed under in the spring. Plant from September to November also in the spring. 30 to 35 pounds to the acre when planted alone. If planted following a cultivated crop, it is not necessary to plow the ground, simply disc or harrow and cover the seeds lightly with a drag or roller. We recommend planting with Rye, Barley or Wheat to hold the vines off the ground. A bushel of small grain with 20 to 25 pounds of Austrian Winter Peas to the acre.

MAGNOLIA WINTER VETCH

Inoculate with Nitragin "C"

The method of planting and cultivating Vetch has a tremendous influence on the growth, weather hardiness and final yield. First inoculate seed with Nitragin; then apply 150 pounds or more of 20% Phosphate, to the acre. Loosen soil from 3 to 5 inches; plant seeds not less than 2½ inches deep; sow 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre from August to November for winter pasture and soil improvement, and in the early spring for summer pasture. We recommend equal amounts of Vetch and Oats sown together so Vetch will have proper support in growing. When crop is turned under in the spring for green manure, disc or harrow the land before planting another crop.

Hairy Winter Vetch—Proved the best of the vetches in five years of tests in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety not only produced the highest yields during each year of the test, but was more dependable during periods of cold weather and other adverse climatic conditions. Under average conditions yielded from 8 to 10 tons per acre; 12 to 14 tons were not unusual and 19 tons have been recorded.

Common Vetch—Not quite so hardy as Hairy Winter Vetch but very fine and well adapted to most of Texas.

SORGHUMS — *For Ensilage — Fodder — Syrup*

POPULAR FODDER CANES

Red Top or Sumac—110 days. Formerly the principal forage crop of the Southwest, but yielding acreage to newer sorghums. Slender stalks and abundant leaves, combined with drouth-resistant features make it a fine fodder. Yields 4 to 6 tons dry forage per acre. Plant 6 to 8 lbs. to acre in rows, 50 lbs. broadcast.

Early Orange—100 days. A later variety than the Black Amber, which is also used for forage and hay. It is somewhat taller and the stalks are heavier. A splendid producer, but not quite so popular as Black Amber because it is later. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to acre in rows—50 lbs. broadcast.

Black Amber—95 days. A popular Saccharine Sorghum for early green feed or ensilage. It is the earliest sort and makes fine hay, green or cured, which is relished by stock. Will yield 2 to 3 cuttings each year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. to acre in rows—50 lbs. broadcast.

SYRUP CANES

These triple purpose canes make money for producers. Used for syrup production, ensilage, or seed and dry forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivate like corn. Chop like cotton, leaving plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Japanese or Honey Drip—125 days. Makes 150 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre; or 10 to 15 tons of green forage; or 800 to 1200 lbs. of seed. Grows very tall with many joints in the stalks and with a vigorous root system. Especially recommended for ensilage, as well as for syrup. For ensilage sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre; for syrup 5 to 10 lbs.

Golden Rod or Sugar Drip—A cane which produces an excellent flavored and beautiful amber-colored syrup, with an approximate yield of 200 gallons per acre. Does not make as much green forage as the Honey Drip but is highly recommended for syrup. Planting instructions same as for Honey Drip.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

ATLAS SORGO

90 to 95 days. Fine saccharine variety, which is especially recommended for ensilage, as it grows from 7 to 8 feet high and the yield of forage is very heavy and the stalk sweet. The strain runs out in three years so be sure to get new seed, produced by a Seed Breeder, not less than every three years. Plant in rows, April to July; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

DARSO

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. The stalk is straight and juicy and contains about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage and excellent for ensilage. Drouth resistant. Darso yields 3 to 5 tons per acre of dry forage, and 30 to 40 bushels of grain. Plant April to July, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in rows, or broadcast 50 lbs.

EARLY HEGARI ARIZONA STATE CERTIFIED

105 days. Identical in type to our regular Hegari, but where early frosts are encountered, yields are increased by planting the Early variety. For late plantings (June) Early Hegari usually has shown forage production about equal to regular Hegari, but substantially heavier grain production. State certification of our seed ensures uniformity and maximum productivity.

HEGARI ARIZONA STATE CERTIFIED

115 days. Hegari is one of the most important varieties of grain sorghum in the Southwest. It produces an enormous crop of grain under favorable conditions, and a large yield of excellent fodder even under somewhat unfavorable conditions. Normal yield ranges from 8 to 12 tons of green forage per acre. The large heads of creamy white grain do not shatter, and the numerous large leaves and juicy stalks are relished by livestock. Many growers are harvesting Hegari with combines. Plant April to July, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in rows, or broadcast 50 lbs.

MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO

95 days. A very early maturing variety which suckers very little. Resistant to Pythium Root Rot. On the basis of average yield, Plainsman Milo is a substantial heavier producer than Martin's, however, the Martin's head dries out and threshes well early in the season, which reduces the hazard of possible bad weather with damage to the grain. This latter quality makes Martin's the preference of a considerable number of growers. Plant April to June, in rows, 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

PLAINSMAN COMBINE MILO

100 to 105 days. This variety continues to lead in popularity, particularly in the northern and western parts of the state. It continues to show the same uniformity, which is such an important factor in Combine Milo. Plainsman repeatedly attains yields that are outstanding by comparison, and the stouter stalks stand up longer awaiting the harvest. Plainsman produces grain of fine quality and fodder that is well liked by livestock. We recommend it for grain production, wherever the combine type of milo is wanted. Plant April to June, in rows, 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

SCHROCK KAFIR (Sagrain)

115 days. Produces 8 to 15 tons of green forage, fine for ensilage, or 40 to 50 bushels of light brown grain of excellent stock and poultry feeding value, and 4 to 8 tons of dry forage. Very quick growth and stools out remarkably, producing from 6 to 8 stalks per seed. Plant April to July, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Treating seed grains with New Improved Ceresan provides good insurance from losses from certain diseases and improves stands and yields.

MAGNOLIA MILLET

Quick growth of millet makes it very desirable for hay and pasturage—particularly in times of drouth. Plant from April to August. For seed and to produce large heads, sow from 5 to 10 lbs. to acre, broadcast about 50 lbs. to the acre.

Pearl or Cat Tail (Pencillaria)—Especially recommended for a continuous cutting forage plant. Grows very tall but if cut when 3 to 4 feet high, will stool rapidly and can be cut three or four times in one season. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills 3 feet apart or sow broadcast 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Do not sow before May.

Big German—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Produces extra large heads, and grows rank, 4 to 5 feet tall. The best variety for hay, for which it should be cut when in full bloom. On good soil, a yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

Hog or Manitoba—This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock or poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety.



Field of Plainsman

Fascinating— FLOWER SEEDS —Beautiful

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)—Feathery flowers, borne in dense clusters. Very decorative for bouquets. Drouth resistant.

Midget Blue—3". 1940 "A. A." Azure Blue, pkt. 25¢.

Blue Perfection—12". The popular deep blue.

ALYSSUM—An easily grown annual. Fine for beds and edging. Quick growing. Blooms early summer to frost.

Carpet of Snow—3". Plants 1 ft. across. Pure White.

Little Gem—3". An old favorite. White flowers.

Violet Queen—6". Free flowering; rich, deep violet. Pkt. 15¢.

ALLYSUM—Perennial. Blooms early spring.

Saxatile—12". Golden Yellow. A fine border plant.

AMARANTHUS—Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poor ground.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—2½'. Inner foliage bronze tipped green. Outer foliage bright scarlet and gold.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—3'. Green foliage with long drooping, red spikes. Lovely for mass beds.

ARCTOTIS—Prefers sun, blooms until frost. Delightful for cutting, beds or borders.

Grandis (Lilac Daisy)—3'. White with gold band surrounding blue center. Closes at evening showing lilac tinted underside.

Large Flowered Hybrids (African Daisy)—1'. Somewhat like Gerberas, but much easier to grow. Mass of beautiful colors, pkt. 20¢.

ARMERIA (Thrift, Sea Pink)—Perennial. Blooms early. Globular Heads.

Alpina—3". Rose Pink, pkt. 25¢.

ASTERS—Need rich soil. Plenty of sunshine. Easy to Grow.

Super-Giants, Largest of All

El Monte—2½'. Deep glowing crimson. Long flowering, pkt. 20¢.

Los Angeles—2½'. Gorgeous shell pink, huge flowers, pkt. 20¢.

Giant Crego (Ostrich Feather) (Wilt Resistant)
Navy Blue—2'. 1943 "A. A." Immense purple-blue flowers, pkt. 15¢.

Mixed—2'. All colors. Petals curled and twisted, pkt. 15¢.

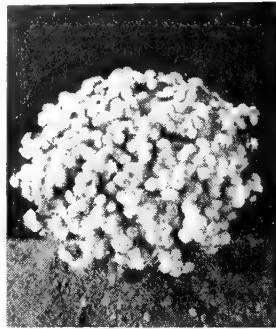
Queen of the Market (Wilt Resistant)

Mixed—16". Very early flowering and most popular, pkt. 15¢.

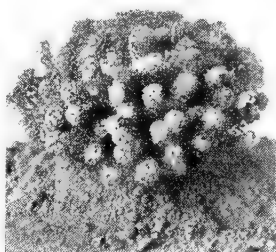
Sunshine

Sunshine Mixed—3'. Quill like centers with loosely placed outside petals. Very lovely. Long season, pkt. 20¢.

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced.



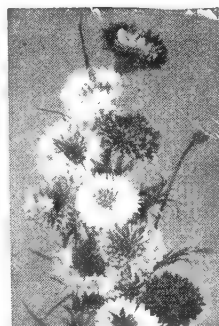
Ageratum
Midget Blue



Alyssum Violet Queen



Aster—El Monte



Bachelor Button

BACHELOR BUTTON (Corn Flower)—15". Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drouth-resistant.

Blue Boy—True cornflower blue.

Jubilee Gem—1937 "A. A." Deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15¢.

Pinkie—A very fine pink.

Red Boy—Deep, glowing red of great beauty.

Mixed—A fine mixture of all shades.

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff)—Rapid growing climber; white flowers, followed by small, balloon-like seed pods.

BALSAM (Touch-me-not)—Does well in partial shade. Double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants sturdy and bushy and can stand hot sunshine, rich soil and plenty of water. Colors frequently mix in the flower. Shades of rose pink and lavender. Finest mixed.

BLUE LACE FLOWER—3'. Dainty, lacy clusters of sky blue flowers make this plant especially appealing. Its flowers add charm to bouquets.

BLUEBONNET—See Texas Blue Bonnet.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)—18". Blooms all summer in almost any soil if seed pods are kept off. Likes moist soil.

Campfire—Dark Orange with a scarlet sheen. Early and very pleasing.

Lemon Queen—Lemon yellow.

Orange King—Deep orange with dark center.

Orange Shaggy—Deep orange with fringed petals.

Finest Mixed

CALLIOPSIS (Golden Crown)—3'. Award of merit, All American selection 1938. Its fragrant, rich, orange-yellow flowers borne on long wiry stems are fine for cutting.

CANDYTUFT—12". Well suited to this section. Needs plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered—Produces large floral spikes resembling a well formed hyacinth.

Umbellata—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed colors.

CANTERBURY BELLS—2'. Branching plants bear heavily, double canterbury bells of various shades of blue and pink.

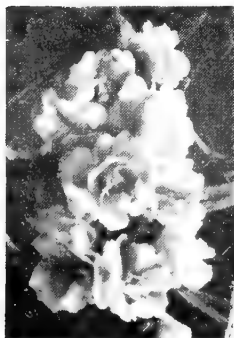
Double Mixed—Bears 6 to 8 spikes.

Single Mixed—Very pleasing flowers.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—A rapid grower that will attain a height of 20 ft. or more. Fern-like foliage, which is literally covered when flowering with cardinal-red flowers about 1 inch in size, pkt. 15¢.

CATHEDRAL BELLS—Rapid growing climber with numerous bell-shaped green flowers changing to rosy purple.

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced.



Balsam



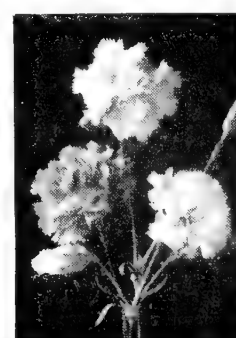
Calendula



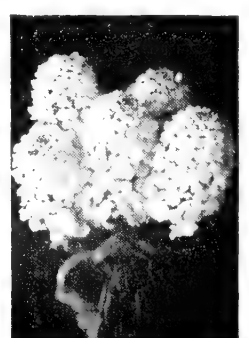
Calliopsis
Golden Crown



Blue Lace Flower



Carnation



Candytuft

Grow Flowers the Year 'Round

CARNATION—With a protection of litter or straw, these flowers stand the winter and flower freely the following spring.

Chabaud's Giant—15". Bloom about six months after replanting. Produce an abundance of large, double, clove-sented flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Celosia Childsii)—2½'. Lovely and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn, are borne on the stem ends. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—24". Bloom in late summer and fall. Size of the flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing fewer to bloom.

Painted Daisy—Most of these flowers are banded with gorgeous colors.

Shasta Daisy—Large White blooms with yellow centers. Very valuable for borders and cut flowers.

CLARKIA, DOUBLE—Plant is graceful and erect, foliage light green. Likes poor soil. Delicately colored double flowers set closely along stem. Colors mixed.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)—Very decorative. A fine foliage plant. In texture, flowers like plush or chenille. Thrive in light soil. Easily dried for winter use.

President Thiers—12". Immense combs of brilliant red.

Fine Feathered Mixed—24". The Plumed kinds. Very brilliant colors.

COLEUS—18". Handsome, decorative plants. Foliage of a wide range of colors. Often used in window boxes. Mixed colors, **pkt. 25¢.**

COLUMBINE (Aguilegia)—2½'. Beautiful spring blooming plants of graceful, airy habit; highly prized for border and cutting. Grow best in partial shade and light, fairly rich soil.

Mrs. Scott Elliot's Strain—The blooms of these dainty flowers are very large and the spurs quite long. Wide range of colors with pastels predominating, **pkt. 25¢.**

COREOPSIS—An attractive flower for both border and cut flowers. Easy to grow and flowers in profusion throughout the summer.

Mayfield Giant—2½'. Very large yellow blooms.

COSMOS—3'. An outstanding plant for the annual border or background. Bright colored flowers bloom on graceful stems from mid-summer until frost.

Sensation Dazzler—Deep crimson-maroon, **pkt. 25¢.**

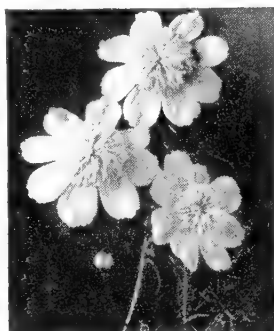
Sensation Radiance—Brilliant carmine, **pkt. 25¢.**

Sensation Mixed—A fine mixture of large flowers. Excellent for cutting, **pkt. 15¢.**

(Continued)



Coreopsis



Cosmos—Double Crested



Cynoglossum



Shasta Daisy

COSMOS—(Cont.)

Extra Early Double Crested—2½'. Large center crest, **pkt. 15¢.**

Klondyke Orange Flare—Golden orange.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed—Fine range of colors.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—18". Produces long sprays of Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Grows easily and blooms for a long season. An attractive addition to your garden.

Firmament—Bright, Indigo blue.

CYPRESS VINE—Quick growing climber with attractive, trumpet-shaped, scarlet or white flowers. The petals form a star 1 to 1½ inches across. Bloom from July to fall, **pkt. 15¢.**

DAHLIA—2'. Fun to grow from seed. Fine for cut flowers and bedding.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Double and semi-double in a wide range of colors, **pkt. 15¢.**

DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)—24". Among the most beautiful and attractive perennials. The regal stateliness of their colorful spikes is unequalled. Blooms first year if sown in fall or very early spring.

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrid—Large well-shaped florets, all clear shades of blue, contrasting centers, **pkt. 25¢.**

EUPHORBIA (Snow-on-the-Mountain)—24". The green leaves are broadly veined and edged with white, topmost leaves almost white. Colorful foliage plant which adds beauty to borders and groups. Easily grown. Adds much to bouquets.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—24". Showy summer and fall blooming plants. Flowers open in the afternoon. Grows rapidly.

Mixed—A wide range of colors.

FOX GLOVE (Digitalis)—Open, inverted, bell-shaped flowers. Finely spotted. Do well in sun or half shade. Bloom in June and July.

The Shirley Hybrid—6 to 7 ft. Flower heads over 3 ft. long. White and shell pink to deepest rose.

GAILLARDIA—24". Gorgeously colored flowers. Bloom from June to October. Showy in garden. Grown easily. Will stand drouth and hot weather.

Double Mixed—Fine range of colors.

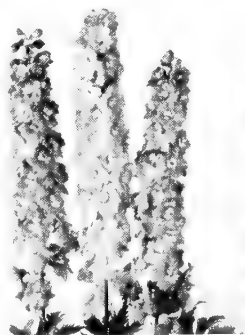
GERANIUM—Enormous flower heads. Fragrant and many colored. Foliage velvety in texture. Fine for window boxes, pot plants and gardens, **pkt. 25¢.**

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced.

All Packets 10¢ each, unless otherwise priced.



Dahlia



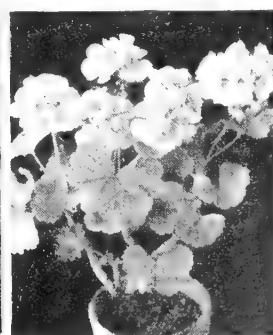
Delphinium



Coleus



Euphorbia



Geranium

Flowers Beautify Your Home



Geum



Godetia



Gypsophila



Helianthus Sun Gold

GEUM—21". Flowers like tiny, double roses freely produced on long stems from June to September if not allowed to go to seed. Fine for cutting.

Mrs. Bradshaw—Large, double, fiery scarlet; showy flowers, pkt. 20¢.

GODETIA (Satin Flower)—24". Attractive plants provide graceful sprays for cut flowers. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnia) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Do well in poor soil. Mixed colors.

GOURDS, Ornamental—Large Gourd fruits very attractive for decoration. The small ones, very interesting for table decoration. Many things may be made from them.

Mixed—Large fruited.

Mixed—Small fruited.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—A graceful, free flowering plant. Open, bell-shaped flowers. Fine in bouquets.

Covent Garden Strain—24". Plant covered with white flowers.

Rosea—Lovely, rosy pink flowers.

Perennial—Flowers can be dried and used year round. White.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—5'. The brilliancy and size of these flowers make it valuable for screening and backgrounds.

Sun Gold—Strikingly brilliant, all double, golden yellow flowers.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)—For winter bouquets. Should be cut before the centers open and hung upside down to dry in a cool, dark place. To grow large flowers disbud, allowing only one bloom to the stem.

HIBISCUS—5'. Used extensively for background. Produces large, showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy. Colors mixed, shades of red, pink and white. Pkt. 15¢.

HOLLYHOCK (Perennial)—6'. Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply frilled and fringed at the edges.

Chater's Double Mixed—A charming variety of colors. Pkt. 15¢.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual)—6'. Like perennial Hollyhock in habit and will last for several years. Called "Annual" because the plants will flower the first season from seed if planted early.

Indian Spring—Bright rose, splashed with carmen. Semi-double flowers. Abundant blooms.

HYACINTH BEAN (Jack Bean) (Dolichos)—10' Excellent for planting along wire fence. Very decorative. Flowers stand up like Hyacinth blooms. Followed by attractive pods. Rapid climber.

LARKSPUR—24". Very desirable flowers for the garden and for cutting. Beautiful, easy to raise, quick growers. Very free flowering. Large double blooms on long spikes. The feathery foliage, is attractive before plants are in bloom. Plants do best in sunny position in rich, well-drained soil.

Giant Imperial Blue Bell—Azure Blue.

Giant Imperial Blue Spire—Deep Violet Blue.

Giant Imperial Carmen King—Deep Carmine Rose.

Giant Imperial Lilac Spire—Lovely Lilac.

Giant Imperial Exquisite Pink—Soft pink, Shaded salmon.

Giant Imperial Ruby—Brilliant Ruby-red.

Giant Imperial White King—Glistening White.

Giant Imperial Mixed—All colors mixed.

Double Stock Flowered—Mixed all colors.

LINUM (Flowering Flax)—2'. A good flower for bed and borders. Flowers appear daily on plants, are about 1 inch across and are borne in clusters.

Perenne Blue—Dainty, sky-blue flowers on graceful stems. Blooms produced continuously in profusion.

LOBELIA—Small, round compact plants. Easily grown. Fine for beds, borders and rock gardens.

Crystal Palace—Deep blue flowers with dark green foliage, pkt. 20¢.

LUPINS—3½'. Beautiful plants with long spikes of pea-like flowers. Blooms during May and June. Succeed in deeply prepared, well-drained soil.

Russel's Choice Mixed—The finest of the lupines, both in size and coloring. Pkt. 25¢.

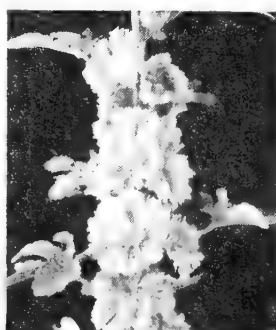
GOMPHRENA (Old Fashioned Bachelor Button) (Globe Amaranth)—Attractive, clover-like flowers. Bloom from mid-summer until frost. May be used as fresh cut flowers or dried for winter use. Mixed colors.

It takes living things . . . grass, flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetables to make a home enjoyable to all the family. In this catalog you'll find seed for hundreds of flowers and vegetables. It is all top grade seed that will thrive with a minimum of care. You must remember this: the plants that thrive are living things. They need air . . . moisture . . . food.

All packets 10¢ each, except when otherwise priced



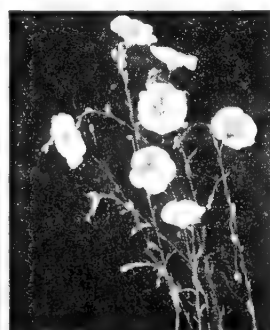
Helichrysum



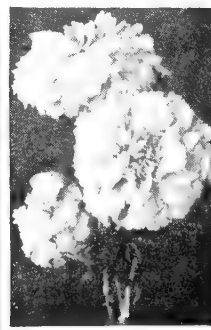
Hollyhock



Larkspur



Linum



Marigold
Guinea Gold



Marigold
Crown of Gold

Flowers Add Value to Your Property

MARIGOLD — These popular flowers bloom abundantly long after most flowers are past their prime. Especially desirable for cutting. Tall Marigolds are fine for borders; dwarfs valuable for bedding and edging.

Carnation Flowered

Burpee's Gold—24". Immense flowers, golden in color. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Guinea Gold—24". Golden flowers with carnation-like petals.

Yellow Supreme — 28". Large blooms, honey fragrance, with broad, loose, frilled petals of lemon-yellow. Foliage practically free from old Marigold odor.

Chrysanthemum Flowered

Crown of Gold — 30". Odorless. 1937 "A. A." Short quilled center petals with flat deep orange guard petals. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Mammoth Mum—30". 1944 "A. A." Honorable mention. Fluffy, ball-like sulphur-yellow blooms of unusual size. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Gigantea—Sweet Scented

Pot O' Gold — 12". Early flowering, showy dwarf. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Sunset Giants—3½'. Sweet scented, extremely large flowered. Color varieties yellow and orange. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Dwarf French

Double Mixed — 15". Old favorites with wide range of color.

Harmony Mixture—12". Golden yellow bordered with shades of yellow and maroon.

Dwarf Royal Scot — 24". Red flowers, gold stripes. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Flash—18". Vivid red, through bronze shades. Blooms profusely. "A. A."

Miniature Dwarf French

Spry—9". 1941 "A. A." Clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Sunkist—8" "A. A." Covered all summer with attractive, deep orange flowers. **Pkt. 15¢.**

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH (Kochia) — 36". Resembles close-clipped ornamental Evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are close and compact with moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in the fall. Fine hedge plant.

MIGNONETTE—Sweet Scented. 15". An old-fashioned flower noted for its sweet fragrance either in the garden or mixed bouquet.

Defiance — Bright scarlet. Fragrant. Long blooming.

MOONFLOWER (Ipomea)—20'. Covered with large flowers every evening and cloudy day. Rapid climber.

Bona Nox—Blue with purple throat.

Noctiflora—Large white flowers.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea)—20'. Quick-growing climbers succeeding best in soil that is not too rich and in full sun. Fine for covering trellises, arbors and porches. Continuous blooming from July to frost.

Heavenly Blue—Lovely deep blue, with cream throat.

Pearly Gates — Large white flowers, creamy throat. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Scarlet O'Hara—Brilliant dark wine red. **Pkt. 20¢.**

Mixed—Large flowered strain, many colors.

NASTURTIUM—Very popular plants of easy culture, blooming profusely in ordinary well-drained soil. Useful plant for dry, sandy or gravelly locations. Make lovely cut flowers.

Golden Gleam — 12". Fragrant, double golden flowers, long stems.

Mahogany Gem—12". Semi-double, very dark red.

Salmon Gleam — 12". Fragrant, double salmon pink.

Scarlet Gleam—12". Vivid double scarlet; fragrant.

Gleam Hybrids, Mixed—12". All colors. Remarkable mixture.

Dwarf Single Nasturtium — 9". Low-growing bushes, suited for edgings or borders.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) — 6". Quick grower, early bloomer. Bears many lovely cup-shaped, sky blue flowers. Particularly good for borders.

NICOTIANA (Sweet Scented, Flowering Tobacco)—2'. Long tube-shaped, petunia-like flowers. Very fragrant, particularly at evening and night. Flower star-shaped.

NIEREMBERGIA — 6". A popular edging and rockery plant; 10 to 12 inch spread. Does best in sandy soil in full sun.

Purple Robe—Flowers deep violet which stand sun well. Provide a perfect blanket of blooms. **Pkt. 25¢.**

PANSY—6". A favorite with most everyone. Succeed best in rich, well drained soil in sunny position. Bloom best in cool, early days of spring. No garden is complete without pansies. Fine for cutting and borders.

Swiss Giant—Long stemmed giants in a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

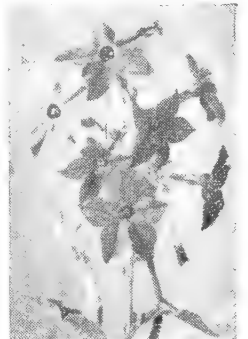
When planning your flower garden, be sure and try some new varieties. You will be delightfully surprised at the success you have with some you thought "hard to grow".



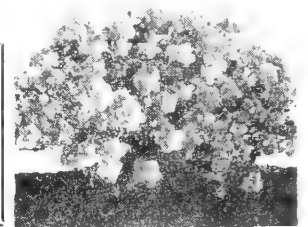
Nasturtium
Double Gleam



Nemophila



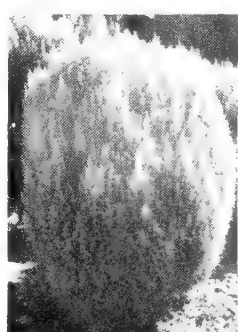
Nicotiana



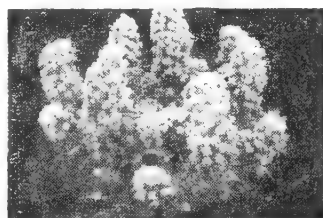
Nierembergia



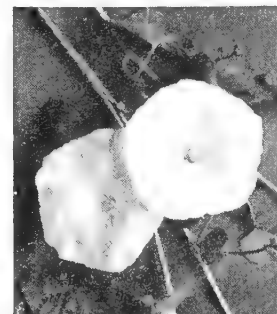
Marigold
Sunkist



Kochia



Mignone*
An Old-Fashioned Flower of
Lovely Fragrance



Morning Glory



Pansy
Swiss Giant

All packets 10¢ each, except when otherwise priced.

Grow and Enjoy New Varieties

PETUNIA—Can be grown anywhere in mass beds, as border plants, for window-boxes, overhanging terrace walls or in pots indoors. Bloom two months after planting.

Large Flowering Petunias

Elk's Pride—16". Velvety black purple. Best of all dark blues. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Giants of California—16". Large flowers, freely produced. Beautiful blend of colors. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Flaming Velvet—16". Vivid velvety dark red. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Theodosia—20". Fringed rosy pink with golden center. Fine for porch boxes. **Pkt. 25¢.**

Dwarf Petunias

Celestial Rose—Rich, satiny rose. Improved Rose of Heaven. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Rose of Heaven—Rich rose with inconspicuous white throat. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Rosy Morn—Clear Pink bedding variety of deserved popularity. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Taller Petunias

Balcony Blue—Beautiful, rich shade of violet blue. Bedding variety. **Pkt. 15¢.**

General Dodd—Blood red. A very fine petunia. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Heavenly Blue—Good silvery blue of varying shades. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Howards Star, Improved—Red-purple with white star. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Viola—Lovely violet blue. **Pkt. 15¢.**

White King—Snowy clear white. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Single Mixed—A very fine mixture of all colors.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The old-time favorite. No other flower can surpass their brilliant colorings. A native of Texas. Grows and thrives in any kind of soil in a sunny position. Fine for bedding, borders and cuttings.

Star Mixed—Novelty star-shaped flower in a wide array of colors and mixtures. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Red Glory, Gigantea—Brilliant red with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Rosy Morn, Gigantea—Rose pink with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Salmon Glory, Gigantea—Salmon-pink with white eye. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Mixed, Gigantea (Art Shades)—A wonderful mixture of pastel shades. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Mixed, Drummondii—Fine mixture of all colors. **Perennial Phlox**—Mixed. **Pkt. 25¢.**

PINKS (Dianthus)—12". Spicy-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce a variety of brilliant colors and profusion of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant.

Single Mixed—Many colors and many mixtures of colors.

Double Mixed—Wide range of colors and mixtures.

POPPY (Silk Flowers)—The colorful beauty of poppies assure them a welcome place in every garden. Easily grown.

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)—Golden yellow. 12". Lacy green foliage and golden yellow blooms.

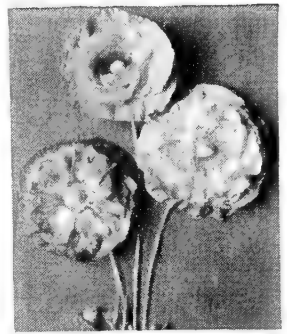
California Poppy, Mixed—Beautiful shades of red, rose and yellow.

American Legion—24". Brilliant Scarlet flower with white Maltese Cross.

Shirley Mixed, Double—24". Satiny texture and wide range of colors.

Shirley Mixed, Single—28". Range in color from white to crimson. Many daintily edged and striped. Rarely two alike.

Tulip—24". Large tulip-shaped flowers. Scarlet with black maltese cross.



Poppy—Double Shirley

PORTULACA (Moss Rose)—Make a brilliant display of color in low borders, edgings, rock gardens and beds. Grow well in sunny, well drained locations.

Double Mixed—All colors. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Single Mixed—All colors.



Portulaca—Double

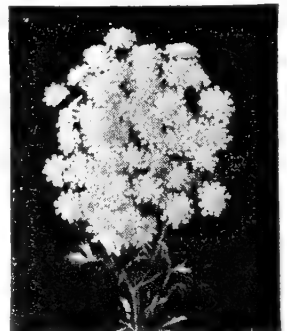
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER—2'. The white lacy flower so common in Texas, which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders.

QUEENS WREATH (Mexican Love Vine)—Rapid climbers. Its long spikes of rose pink, bell-shaped blooms are very lovely and the foliage is attractively shaped.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)—24". The long flowering period of this plant combined with its showy flowers make it desirable for every garden. Richly colored flowers, velvety texture, lily shape. Golden veining adds to their beauty.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)—24". Brilliant bedding plant. Blooms early summer until frost. May be used for cutting.

Splendens—Also known as Scarlet Sage. **Pkt. 15¢.**



Queen Anne's Lace Flower

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower)—Easy to grow and does well in widely different types of soil. An old favorite, modernized.

Imperial Blue Moon—3'. Fully double. A deep lavender blue, unusually attractive. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Blue Cockade—3'. Conical flowers of deep azure.

Peace—2'. Pure white flowers. Almost spherical.

Rosette—3'. Deep rose, suffused salmon.

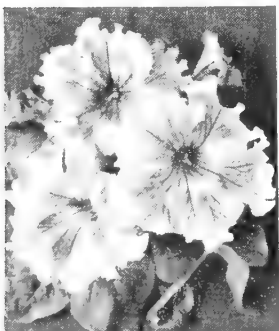
Mixed—Reds, blues, pinks and whites.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS—Very rapid climber. Bears large sprays of bright sweet pea-like flowers. Dry beans are scarlet spotted with purple.

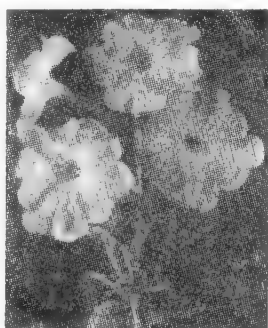


Salpiglossis

All packets 10¢ each, except when otherwise priced



California Giant Petunia



Rosy Morn Petunia



Phlox Drummondii

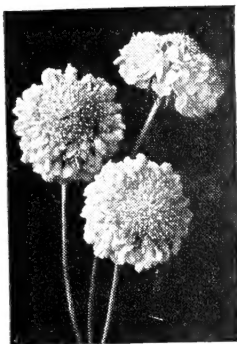


Double Mixed Pinks



Salvia

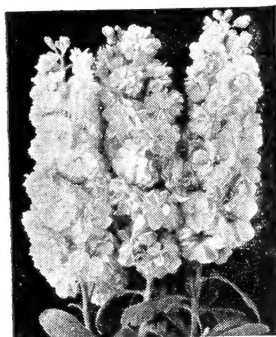
Plant Color! Color! Color!



Scabiosa



Statice



Stocks—
Giant Imperial



Stocks—
Dwarf Ten Weeks

SNAPDRAGONS (Antirrhinum)—Long showy spikes of tubular flowers with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil.
Indian Summer, Bronze, Brilliant Rose, Scarlet, or Yellow. Pkt. 15¢.
Rustproof Mixed.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)—12". Plants thrive in sunny locations and poor soil. Flowers borne in dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. Very dainty. Extensively used by florists.

STOCKS (Early Giant Imperial)—26". These giant stocks will unquestionably supersede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy.
Chamois Rose, Golden Old Rose, Lavender, Dark Blue, Firey Blood Red, Mixed, all, pkt. 15¢.
Dwarf Mixed—14". (Ten Weeks). Also known as Gilliflower.

SWEET PEAS—Noted for brilliant colors, long stems, size and free blooming. Plant Sweet Peas early. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a large quantity of blooms.

Early Flowering
Clear Blue, Ball's Rose, or Mixed.
Late Spencers

Golden Orange.
Olympia, Deep Purple.
Reflection, Clear Blue.
Powerscourt, Lavender.
Red Supreme
Rose Pink.
Scarlet.
Warrior, Maroon.
Gigantic, White.
Mixed.

SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus Latifolium) — Perennial. A very decorative vine with showy clusters of flowers. Blooms all summer. **Pkt. 25¢.**

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of color and fragrance.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15¢.
Single Mixed.

TEXAS BLUEBONNET (Lupins) — This lovely flower is fine for borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soil.

TITHONIA — 6'. A startling, brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.
Fireball—Dazzling Scarlet, large single flowers. **Pkt. 15¢.**

VERBENA—Very desirable for massing in beds or borders. Blooms from early spring until heavy frost. Likes poor soil.

Lavender Glory, Pink and Rose shades, Purple Mantle, Scarlet, White, Mixed. All, Pkt. 15¢.

VINCA (Periwinkle)—18". Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters.

Pink, White, White with Crimson Eye and Mixed. All, Pkt. 15¢.

ZINNIAS—Each year many new and delightful flowers are produced in the zinnia family. We list those which have been tested and proved satisfactory in this area.

Dahlia Flowered—3 ft.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Canary Yellow | Rose Pink |
| Crimson Monarch | Polar Bear, White |
| Lavender Dream | Will Rogers, Scarlet |
| Oriole, Orange | Red |
| Purple Prince | Mixed |
| Illumination, Rose | |

Fantasy—2½ ft.

Shaggy, ray-like petals, curled and twisted.

Star Dust—Deep, Golden Yellow. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Wildfire—Dazzling Scarlet. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Finest Mixed—All shades.

California Giants—3 ft.

Daffodil—Canary Yellow
Lavender Queen—Lavender.
Orange Queen—Orange.
Rose Queen—Rose Pink.
Violet Queen—Deep Purple.
Golden Queen—Golden Yellow.
Miss Wilmott—Soft Pink.
Purity—Clear White.
Scarlet Queen—Brilliant Scarlet.
Mixed—All Shades.

Super Crown O'Gold—3 ft.

Between Dahlia Flowered and California Giants. Petals have filmy, golden over-cast.

Pastel Tints—All Colors. **Pkt. 15¢.**

Lilliputs—15 in.

Handsome little bushes nearly covered with small double flowers. Very popular for Bouquets. Bloom 1" to 1¼".

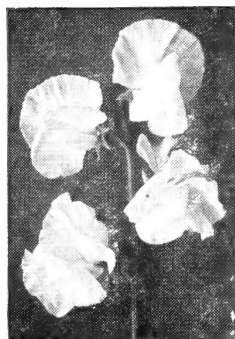
Canary Gem—Yellow.
Purple Gem—Deep purple.
White Gem—Pure white.
Salmon Gem—Salmon pink.
Black Ruby—Blackish red.
Golden Gem—Golden yellow.
Rosebud—Rose pink.
Scarlet Gem—Bright scarlet.
Mixed—All pastel shades.

Tom Thumb—6 in.

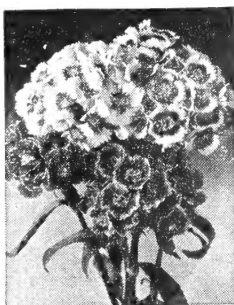
Very small, but very popular Zinnia that serves many purposes in the garden and window box. All colors. **Mixed. Pkt. 15¢.**

To enjoy the full beauty your careful selection of seed can bring, we recommend that you feed your lawn, flowers, shrubs, trees and vegetables with **VIGORO**.

All packets 10¢ each, except when otherwise priced



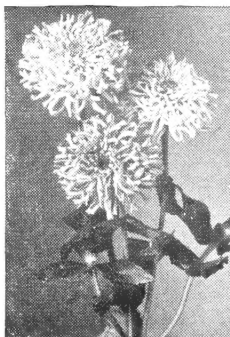
Sweet Pea



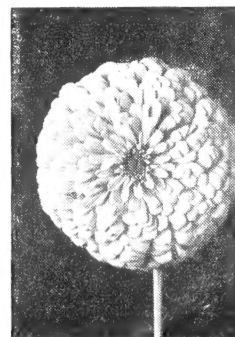
Sweet William
Annual Single Mixed



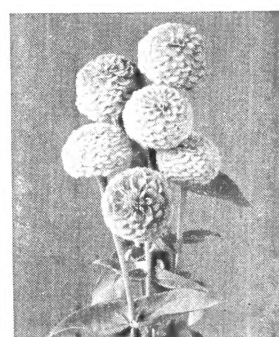
Vinca Rosea



Zinnia
Fantasy



Zinnia
California Giant



Zinnia
Lilliput

Flower Planting Guide

A—Annual; B—Biennial; P—Perennial; H—Hardy

| Seed & Type of Plant | Culture | Sun or Shade | Where to Plant | When to Plant | Average Ht. | Special Use |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Ageratum | A | II | Sun | Spring | 12 in. | Edging |
| Alyssum | A | II | Sun | Spring | 6 in. | Edging, Rock Gdns, Fragrance |
| Alyssum | HP | IV | Sun | Spring, Fall | 9 in. | Edging, Rock Gdns, Fragrance |
| Amaranthus | A | II | Sun | Spring | 3 ft. | Foliage Plant |
| Arcotis | A | I-II | Sun | Spring | 1-3 ft. | Cut Flowers, Border |
| Armeria | HP | V | Sun | Spring | 3 ft. | Cut Flowers, R Gdns, Edging |
| Asters | HA | I | Either | Spring | 20 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Bachelor Buttons | HA | IV | Either | Fall-Spring | 2 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Balloon Vine | A | III | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Balsam | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 18 in. | Mass Beds, Borders |
| Blue Lace Flowers | HA | I | Shade | Spring | 18 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Calendula | HA | II-IV | Sun | Fall-Spring | 3 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Calliopsis | HA | IV | Sun | Spring | 3 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Candytuft | HA | III | Sun | Fall-Spring | 1 ft. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Canterbury Bells | HB | VIII | Semi-Shade | Fall | 2 ft. | Mass Beds |
| Cardinal Climber | HA | III | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Carnation | A | I-VIII | Sun | Fall-Spring | 15 in. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Castor Beans | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 4 ft. | Foliage Plant |
| Cathedral Bells | A | II | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Chinese Woolflower | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Mass Beds |
| Clarkia | HA | IV | Semi-Shade | Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Cockscomb | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 1-2 1/2 ft. | Foliage Plant |
| Coleus | A | I | Semi-Shade | Spring | 12 in. | Foliage Plant |
| Columbine | HP | VI | Semi-Shade | Fall | 2 ft. | Early Flowers |
| Coreopsis | HP | VI | Sun | Fall-Spring | 2 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Cornflowers | HA | IV | Either | Fall-Spring | 3 ft. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Cosmos | HA | IV | Sun | Spring | 4 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Cynoglossum | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 18 in. | Mass Beds Cut Flowers |
| Cypress Vine | HA | II | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Dahlia | HF | VI | Either | Fall-Spring | 2-3 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Daisy, Shasta | HF | VI | Either | Fall-Spring | 3 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Daisy, Painted | HA | II | Either | Spring | 15-20 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Delphinium | HF | VI | Either | Fall-Spring | 4 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Euphorbia | A | III | Either | Spring | 24 in. | Foliage Plant, Cut Flowers |
| Four O'Clock | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Foliage Plant |
| Foxglove | B | VIII | Sun | Spring | 3 1/2 ft. | Borders, Mass Beds |
| Gaillardia | HP | VI | Sun | Spring-Fall | 24 in. | Beds, Cut Flowers |
| Geranium | P | I-II | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | House Plants |
| Geum | HP | VI | Semi-Shade | Spring-Fall | 24 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Godetia | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 2 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Gomphrena | HA | II | Either | Spring | 18 in. | Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers |
| Gourds | HA | III | Sun | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Gypsophila | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers |
| Helychrisum | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 18 in. | Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers |
| Hibiscus | HF | VI | Sun | Spring | 4 ft. | Background, Foliage |
| Hollyhock | HP | VI-VIII | Either | Fall-Spring | 5 ft. | Background, Foliage |
| Hollyhock | HA | II | Either | Fall-Spring | 5 ft. | Background, Foliage |
| Hyacinth Bean (Jack Bean) | HA | III | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Larkspur | HA | II-IV | Sun | Fall-Spring | 3-3 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Linum | HP | VI | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Bedding, Rock Garden |
| Lobelia | HA | I-V | Semi-Shade | Spring | 4 in. | Edging, Beds, Rock Gardens |
| Lupins | HP | III-VII | Sun | Fall-Spring | 3 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Marigold | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 2-3 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Mexican Fire Bush | HA | III | Either | Spring | 36 in. | Separation, Hedge, Borders |
| Mignonette | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 12 in. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Moonflower | HA | III | Either | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Morning Glory | HA | III | Sun | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Nasturtium | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 10-15 in. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Nemophila | HA | II | Semi-Shade | Spring | 6 in. | Rock Gardens, Edging |
| Nicotiana | HA | I-II | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Beds, Borders, Fragrance |
| Nierembergia | A | I | Either | Spring Indoors | 6 in. | Pots, Beds, Boxes, Borders |
| Pansy | A | I | Semi-Shade | Fall-Spring | 8 in. | Cut Flowers, Edging |
| Petunia | HA | I-IV | Either | Spring | 1-1 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Phlox | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 12 in. | Cut Flowers, Mass Beds |
| Pinks | HA | I-VIII | Sun | Fall-Spring | 12 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Poppy | HA | IV | Sun | Fall-Spring | 1-3 ft. | Early Flowers |
| Portulaca | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 6 in. | Borders, Rock Gardens |
| Queen Anne's Lace | HA | II | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Queens Wreath | HA | II | Sun | Fall-Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Salpiglossis | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 2 1/2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Salvia | A | I | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Scabiosa | HA | III-IV | Sun | Spring | 2 1/2-3 ft. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Scarlet Runner Beans | HA | II | Sun | Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Snapdragons | HA | I | Either | Fall-Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Statice | HA | I | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Stocks | HA | I-IV | Either | Fall-Spring | 12-26 in. | Cut Flowers, Fragrance |
| Sweet Peas | A | III | Sun | Fall-Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Sweet Peas, Everlasting | P | VI | Sun | Fall-Spring | Vine | Vine |
| Sweet William | A | VI | Semi-Shade | Fall-Spring | 18 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Texas Blue Bonnet | HA | VIII | Sun | Fall-Spring | 15 in. | Cut Flowers |
| Tithonia | HA | I | Either | Spring | 7 ft. | Cut Flowers |
| Verbena | HA | I | Sun | Spring | 8 in. | Cut Flowers, Edging |
| Vinca | HA | III | Sun | Spring | 2 ft. | Foliage, Cut Flowers |
| Zinnia | HA | I-II | Sun | Spring | 1-3 ft. | Cut Flowers |

CULTURE I

These flowers need a long season for a full blooming period so should be started indoors. Water by setting box or pot in water so that it soaks up from the bottom or use a fine

spray. Keep in a dark place covered by a blanket of wet newspapers until seeds sprout then move to full light and protect with glass. When moisture collects prop up glass to allow air circulation. When seedlings show their second pair of true leaves, transplant

2 1/2 "x2 1/2 " so individual plants have a chance to develop. Expose gradually to outdoor conditions and plant outdoors as soon as danger of frost is past. When sown outdoors, follow instructions under Culture II.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

How to Grow FLOWERS all Year 'Round

CULTURE II

The quicker growing annuals can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If early flowers of these are wanted, start as directed under I. As flower seedlings are delicate, prepare beds carefully. Use about 2½ lbs. of good general mixed fertilizer to every 100 sq. ft. Next apply peat or compost and dig in. Rake surface to a smooth seed bed and sow seeds as recommended on the packets or in the catalog listings. Water thoroughly and keep moist until first true leaves are formed. When second leaves appear, thin out and transplant extras.

CULTURE III

Plant where they are to bloom. Seed as soon as danger of heavy frost is over. Other culture same as II. Thin out, when plants are large enough to select the best ones. These flowers may be handled as pot-grown seedlings (Culture VII) if early bloom is wanted. Do not try to transplant. Disturb the roots as little as possible when setting out from pots.

CULTURE IV

These flowers can withstand heavy frost and are hardy annuals. They can be sown in the fall and will germinate in the spring. If not fall sown, they

should be planted in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. These flowers make their growth early and do very little in mid-summer. By feeding and cutting off faded flowers, they can be revived to bloom in the fall.

CULTURE V

Not only garden flowers, but also can be used as winter flowering house plants. For garden use, handle according to II. For house plants, sow late in the season as old plants do not bloom well. As soon as the second pair of leaves appear, plant in 2½" pots and keep shifting to larger pots, not more than two sizes larger, until they are in 6" pots. Annuals in pots should have five to six hours of direct sunshine daily if they are to flower indoors.

CULTURE VI

Except for a short time during the fall, perennials may be seeded any time during the year. They can be seeded in cold frames during the early spring and will grow when warmer weather comes. Cold frames or beds shaded from direct sun are best. Perennials are weak growers and need a well fertilized, friable seed bed so that a thick mat of roots will form and they will transplant easier. Cover lightly and water with a fine spray.

When second leaves show, transplant to permanent positions or they can be left in the seedbed until the following spring. Planting earlier does not increase the chance for first year blooms, but if it is more convenient to start perennials earlier in the spring, Culture I may be used.

CULTURE VII

Because these annuals do not transplant readily and need a longer growing period than can be given them out of doors, they must be started in pots or plant bands and set into permanent position without disturbing the roots. Otherwise culture is the same as I. The use of plant bands is preferred as the bands can be set directly in the soil where they soon rot and the seedlings will grow as if started in the garden.

CULTURE VIII

Biennials make a leafy growth the first year and bloom the following year. The flower or spike or stem appears the second year, after which the plant dies. If a continuous bloom is wanted from biennials, a new planting must be made each year. Biennials are handled the same as perennials except that to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom, the seed should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked.

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For Constant Fresh Vegetables — Plant a Few Rows Each Week

Vegetable Planting Guide

| Name of Vegetable | Seed Required to Plant | | Distance Between Rows | Plants Apart in Row | Depth To Plant | TIME TO PLANT |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | 100 feet of row | One Acre | | | | |
| ASPARAGUS ROOTS | 65 | 7,790 | 4 ft. | 18 in. | 6 to 8 in. | Jan. to Mar. |
| BEANS, Bush Snap and Lima | 1 lb. | 38 to 50 lbs. | 2 to 3 ft. | 3 in. | 1 in. | Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept. |
| BEANS, Pole and Lima | ½ lb. | 15 to 20 lbs. | 3 to 4 ft. | 6 to 8 in. | 1 in. | Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept. |
| BEETS | 1 oz. | 6 lbs. | 18 to 24 in. | 2 in. | 1 in. | Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct. |
| BROCCOLI | ¼ oz. | ¼ lb. | 2 to 3 ft. | 18 to 24 in. | ½ in. | Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct. |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS | ¼ oz. | ¼ lb. | 2 to 3 ft. | 18 to 24 in. | ½ in. | Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug. |
| CABBAGE | ¼ oz. | 4 to 6 oz. | 2 to 3 ft. | 12 to 24 in. | ½ in. | Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug. |
| CABBAGE PLANTS | 50 to 100 | 10,000 to 20,000 | 2 ft. | 12 to 24 in. | 2 to 4 in. | Mar. to May; July to Sept. |
| CANTALOUPE | ½ oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | 3 to 5 ft. | Hills 4-6 ft. | 1 in. | Mar. to July |
| CARROT | 1 oz. | 2 to 3 lbs. | 15 to 24 in. | 1 to 3 in. | ½ in. | Feb. to May; Aug. to Oct. |
| CAULIFLOWER | ¼ oz. | ¼ lb. | 2 to 3 ft. | 12 to 24 in. | ½ in. | Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept. |
| CELERY | ¼ oz. | ¼ lb. | 2 to 4 ft. | 4 to 8 in. | ½ in. | Aug. to Oct.; Feb. and Mar. |
| COLLARDS | ½ oz. | 5 oz. | 24 to 30 in. | 12 to 18 in. | ½ in. | Sept. to May |
| CORN, Sweet and Sugar | 1 lb. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 3 ft. | 12 to 18 in. | 1 to 2 in. | Feb. to April; July and Aug. |
| CORN, Pop | ½ lb. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 3 ft. | 1 ft. | 1 to 2 in. | Mar. to May |
| CUCUMBERS | ½ oz. | 4 lbs. | 3 to 5 ft. | 3 to 5 ft. | 1 in. | Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept. |
| EGGPLANT | ¼ oz. | 5 to 6 oz. | 2 to 3 ft. | 18 to 24 in. | ¾ in. | Jan. to April |
| EGGPLANT PLANTS | 50-65 | 9,680 to 10,890 | 2 to 3 ft. | 18 to 24 in. | 3 in. | Feb. to May |
| ENDIVE | 1 oz. | 2 lbs. | 18 to 24 in. | 8 to 12 in. | ¾ in. | April to June; Sept. to Nov. |
| HORSE RADISH ROOTS | 100 to 200 | 21,780 to 43,560 | 2 ft. | 6 to 12 in. | 2 in. | Feb. and Mar. |
| KALE or BORECOLE | 1 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 24 to 36 in. | 18 in. | ½ in. | Sept. to Mar. |
| KOHL RABI | ½ oz. | 4 lbs. | 18 in. | 5 to 6 in. | ½ in. | Sept. to Mar. |
| LETTUCE | 1 oz. | 2 lbs. | 12 to 18 in. | 4 to 8 in. | ½ in. | Sept. to Mar. |
| MUSTARD | 1 oz. | 2 to 4 lbs. | 6 to 12 in. | 2 to 3 in. | ½ in. | Feb. to May; July to Nov. |
| OKRA | 2 oz. | 8 to 10 lbs. | 3 ft. | 18 to 24 in. | 1 in. | Mar. to June |
| ONION | 1 oz. | 4 to 6 lbs. | 12 to 18 in. | 3 to 4 in. | ½ in. | Aug. to Oct.; Jan. to April |
| ONION PLANTS | 300 | 35,000 | 3 ft. | 4 in. | 3 in. | Jan. to May |
| ONION SETS | 3 lbs. | 8 bu. | 18 in. | 2 in. | 2 in. | Jan. to May; Aug. to Nov. |
| PARSLEY | 1 oz. | 4 to 5 lbs. | 12 to 18 in. | 2 to 3 in. | ½ in. | Feb. to May; Sept. to Nov. |
| PARSNIPS | ½ oz. | 3 lbs. | 18 in. | 3 to 4 in. | ½ in. | Feb. and Mar.; Sept. |
| PEAS | 2 lbs. | 70 to 150 lbs. | 2 to 3 ft. | 2 in. | 2 in. | Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct. |
| PEPPER | ¼ oz. | 1 to 1½ lbs. | 18 to 30 in. | 15 to 18 in. | ¾ in. | Jan. to April |
| PEPPER PLANTS | 65 to 80 | 13,000 to 19,000 | 18 to 30 in. | 15 to 18 in. | 3 in. | Mar. to June |
| POTATOES, Irish | ½ pk. | 8 bu. | 3 ft. | 15 in. | 4 in. | Feb. to April; July and Aug. |
| POTATOES, Sweet, Plants | 50 | 7,260 | 3 ft. | 2 ft. | 5 in. | April to July |
| PUMPKIN | ½ oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 8 ft. | 5 ft. | 1 in. | Mar. to June |
| RADISH | 1 oz. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 12 to 18 in. | 1 to 2 in. | ½ in. | Aug. to May |
| RHUBARB or PIE PLANT ROOTS | 40 | 6,500 | 2½ ft. | 2½ ft. | ½ to 1 in. | Jan. to Mar. |
| RUTABAGA | 1 oz. | 2 to 4 lbs. | 1 to 2 ft. | 3 to 4 in. | ¾ in. | Feb. to May; July to Nov. |
| SALISIFY | 1 oz. | 6 to 8 lbs. | 18 in. | 2 to 3 in. | ½ in. | Feb. to May |
| SPINACH | 2 oz. | 10 to 12 lbs. | 14 to 18 in. | 3 to 6 in. | 1 in. | Feb. to April; Aug. to Nov. |
| SWISS CHARD | 1 oz. | 6 lbs. | 1 ft. | 3 in. | 1 in. | Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct. |
| SQUASH | 1 oz. | 3 to 4 lbs. | 3 to 4 ft. | 3 to 4 ft. | 1 in. | Mar. to Sept. |
| TOMATO | ⅓ oz. | 2 oz. | 4 ft. | 3 ft. | ¾ in. | Dec. to Mar.; Aug. to Sept. |
| TOMATO PLANTS | 35 | 3,630 | 4 ft. | 3 ft. | 5 in. | Mar. to May |
| TURNIPS | 1 oz. | 2 to 4 lbs. | 1 to 2 ft. | 3 to 4 in. | ½ in. | Feb. to May; July to Nov. |
| WATERMELON | 1 oz. | 1 to 2 lbs. | 6 ft. | 6 to 8 ft. | 1 in. | Mar. to May |

Field Seed Planting Calendar

| SEED | Time to Plant | Seeds Per Acre | Wt. Per Bushel |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ALFALFA | September-November, February-April | 18 to 20 pounds | 60 pounds |
| BARLEY, Winter-Spring | September-November, January-March | 1½ to 2 bushels | 48 pounds |
| BEANS, Mammoth Soy | April to July | 15 to 30 pounds | 60 pounds |
| BEANS, Small Soy | April to July | 6 to 15 pounds | 60 pounds |
| BEANS, Velvet | March to June | 15 to 30 pounds | 60 pounds |
| BROOM CORN | February to June | 3 to 8 pounds | 46 pounds |
| BUCKWHEAT | March to May, August | 48 pounds | 48 pounds |
| CANE, Broadcast | March to July | 2 to 3 bushels | 50 pounds |
| CLOVER, Sweet, Medic, Hu- bam and Melilotus | February-April, September-October | 15 to 20 pounds | 60 pounds |
| CLOVER, Bur, Unhulled | July to November | 30 to 50 pounds | 10 pounds |
| CLOVER, White Dutch and Hop | February-April, September-October | 3 to 6 pounds | 56 pounds |
| CORN, Field | March to July | 7 to 8 pounds | 32 pounds |
| COTTON SEED | March to May | ½ to 1 bushel | 32 pounds |
| DARSO, Row | March to August | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shallu) | March to June | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| FETERITA | March to June | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| GRASS, Bermuda | February to April, August to October | 8 to 10 pounds | 40 pounds |
| GRASS, Rye | August-April | 28 to 30 pounds | 40 pounds |
| GRASS, Sudan, Broadcast | March to July | 20 to 25 pounds | 40 pounds |
| SUDAN, Row | March to July | 5 to 7 pounds | 40 pounds |
| HEGARI, Row | March to August | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| KAFIR, Row | March to June | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| MANGELS | March to May, August, September | 6 pounds | 50 pounds |
| MILO, Row | March to June | 4 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| MILLET | April to August | 50 pounds | 50 pounds |
| OATS | January-February, September-November | 3 bushels | 32 pounds |
| PEANUTS, Spanish | March to June | 30 to 40 pounds | 30 pounds |
| PEANUTS, Tennessee Red | March to June | 1½ bushels | 22 pounds |
| PEAS, Stock | May to October | 30 to 90 pounds | 60 pounds |
| RAPE | January-May, August-November | 6 to 8 pounds | 50 pounds |
| RYE | September-November, January-February | 1½ bushels | 56 pounds |
| SORGHUM, Broadcast | March to July | 2 to 3 bushels | 50 pounds |
| SUNFLOWER | March to July | 5 to 10 pounds | 30 pounds |
| VETCH | February-May, August-November | 20 to 25 pounds | 60 pounds |
| WHEAT | September-November, January-February | 60 to 75 pounds | 60 pounds |

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

| Dis. Apart | No. Plants |
|------------|------------|
| 12x 1 in. | 522,720 |
| 12x 3 in. | 174,240 |
| 12x12 in. | 43,560 |
| 16x 1 in. | 392,040 |
| 18x 1 in. | 348,480 |
| 18x 3 in. | 116,160 |
| 18x12 in. | 29,040 |
| 18x18 in. | 19,360 |
| 20x 1 in. | 313,635 |
| 24x 1 in. | 261,360 |
| 24x18 in. | 15,520 |
| 24x24 in. | 10,890 |
| 30x 1 in. | 209,088 |
| 30x12 in. | 17,424 |
| 30x20 in. | 10,454 |
| 30x24 in. | 8,712 |
| 36x 3 in. | 58,080 |
| 36x12 in. | 14,520 |
| 36x18 in. | 9,680 |
| 36x36 in. | 4,840 |
| 42x12 in. | 12,446 |
| 42x24 in. | 6,223 |
| 42x36 in. | 4,148 |
| 48x12 in. | 10,890 |
| 48x18 in. | 7,790 |
| 48x24 in. | 5,445 |

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

| Dis. between row | Feet of Row |
|------------------|-------------|
| 18 in. | 29,010 |
| 24 in. | 21,758 |
| 30 in. | 17,427 |
| 36 in. | 14,526 |
| 42 in. | 12,439 |
| 48 in. | 10,853 |